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## Stretching that IRA cease-fire

Irish moderates ask Britain for delay

By Jonathan Harsch  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin — In spite of the warlike noises from the outlawed "provisional" Irish Republican Army (IRA), and in spite of its announcement that it would not extend its Christmas cease-fire beyond last Thursday, the cease-fire is still being more or less observed.

The British in turn are responding with utmost caution to the announcement of the end of the cease-fire. And what is more, it was confirmed over the weekend by British Government officials in Northern Ireland that there had been contacts at a civil servant level in Belfast with representatives of the IRA's political arm, Sinn Féin.

The contacts were reportedly the result of intervention by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, said to be dismayed by the ending of the 24-day cease-fire on Thursday. Inevitably, hope now has been raised that a longer cease-fire might result after all.

As seen here, the IRA has cleverly managed the news of whether the cease-fire might be prolonged. Behind the scenes, the organization had led the British and others to believe that prolongation was possible. But then came Thursday's tough announcement that the cease-fire was ending. This apparently set the British Government to considering further concessions — probably in the form of releasing more IRA suspects from prison.

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## Ford stumps for plan; critics see inflationary side effects

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

As President Ford takes to the stump to build support for his economic-energy package, critics zero in on several features raising controversy and doubt:

● Will the huge upcoming federal budget deficits — Mr. Ford estimates

nearly \$80 billion this year and next — spur a new round of inflation?

● Will government borrowing to finance the deficits take such a vast chunk out of U.S. capital markets that interest rates will be driven up and private industry be starved for funds?

● Would the President's plan to slap \$30 billion in new taxes on petroleum have two negative effects — boost inflation by raising costs of oil and related products, and deflate

the economy by leaving companies less to spend in other areas?

On the latter point, Federal Energy Administrator Frank G. Zarb says retail gasoline prices may rise "some more" than 10 cents a gallon, while the price of home heating oil may go up a little less than 10 cents, if Mr. Ford's program is enacted.

### Executive action

Mr. Zarb, appearing Sunday on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation," foresees "a total impact of about 4.5 cents a gallon" on petroleum prices resulting from the first phase of the President's program — a tariff on imported oil rising to \$3 a barrel by April 1.

This tariff Mr. Ford will impose by executive authority, whether or not Congress approves the second part of his request — an equivalent tax on domestic oil and natural gas.

"For the first time," said Mr. Zarb, "after 15 years of neglect, we have a President ready to change the course of direction of a nation that was heading" toward deeper dependence on foreign oil. Now, Mr. Zarb said, the U.S. imports 40 percent of its oil. By 1980 this percentage will exceed 60 percent, "if we do nothing" to cut back consumption.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, on "Meet the Press" (NBC-TV) Sunday, stressed the need "to put additional pressure on the [world] price of oil to come down," by cutting consumption in the U.S. He foresaw — "at the most" — a 2 percent rise in the consumer price index through the President's energy program.

He and Mr. Ford, said Mr. Simon, share a "horror" of the looming budget deficits. But "I still want to stay to help our President" attack the "three-headed monster" of inflation, recession, and energy crisis.

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## Republican leaders appraise Ford 'start'

By Godfrey Spaulding Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Republican leaders throughout the U.S. still are taking a "show-me" attitude toward the President.

They generally hail the initiative and motion the President showed in his State of the Union speech.

But a Monitor survey of Republican state chairmen in every geographical area discloses that Mr. Ford's own state-level leaders are unhappy with his pre-speech performance and are still unconvinced that he will shape up as an effective leader.

● Of the 23 leaders contacted, three gave him a "poor" rating to date, two gave him an "excellent," three gave him "good," and the remainder gave him a "fair" or "fair-to-good" grade.

### 'Conservative country'

So, as the President sets out to "sell" the nation on his economic program, with "stumping" talks

scheduled for the next few weeks, it becomes clear that he will have to persuade his own party as well as Democrats.

A typical critical comment, this one from the Great Plains: "I'm glad he finally is doing something. . . . But this is conservative country. Many people I talk to think he should cut spending — not taxes. . . . My grade is 'fair.' It wasn't that good before the speech."

From the West Coast: "He hasn't given evidence he is the man who can do it yet. . . . on the national and international stage."

"No question that he is a decent, honorable, hard-working man. Maybe he is the man for the job. But he hasn't proven it yet."

● All of the leaders gave the President praise for "finally acting in this crisis," as one Midwest state chairman put it.

Another Midwesterner: "People in this state really appreciated his candor in that speech. . . ."

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## China prepares for possible world turmoil

New Constitution gives power to party; Chou renamed, bolstered

By a staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

China is resolutely putting aside its internal differences to strengthen itself for what it sees as a period of growing international turmoil.

With stunning finality after long months of debate and political infighting, China's leaders within the past few days have announced:

● A new streamlined Constitution that strengthens control of the Communist Party Central Committee over political affairs, government administration, and over the Army.

● Appointment of a strong "pragmatist" slate to the top posts of government, headed once again by Premier

### Mao's surprise German caller

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Chou En-lai — but with enough overall representation of other political elements to satisfy the needs of compromise and unity.

● Decisions that strengthen the Army for its traditional role as a fighting force against external enemies — while removing the Army from involvement in political and civilian affairs.

● A more determined emphasis on building up the economy, calling on the Chinese people to "strive to fulfill the national economic plans ahead of schedule and turn China into a powerful modern socialist country."

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By Sven Simon

Chou En-lai: a time for experienced hands

## Newest rail proposal: Let U.S. buy tracks

By Colin Stewart  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

A new proposal to rescue bankrupt railroads in the United States Northeast and Midwest is about to be presented to Congress: partial nationalization.

It would involve the federal government taking over direct ownership of the tracks, while locomotives and freight cars would be operated by a new semi-public, federally supported Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail).

Congressional and rail planners say that the proposal is to come from the U.S. Railway Association (USRA), charged by Feb. 28 a plan to reorganize bankrupt railroads into Conrail. The USRA has maintained public silence on its plans and studies, although sources say it has begun a "crash" study of partial nationalization.

The new Conrail system would exist

side by side with Amtrak, which handles passenger rail traffic. Conrail primarily would handle freight.

Congress already has rejected full nationalization of U.S. railroads. But, faced with the prospect of paying huge sums of public money to strengthen lines reaching as far west as St. Louis, aides say many senators and congressmen will want something in return.

The "something" would be full control over who uses the tracks, and over their repair. Congress also would control the amount of federal support for Conrail. Senators and congressmen also would be in the position of arguing that they had avoided the extreme of full nationalization.

Under the partial nationalization plan, a government agency would only buy and repair the track of bankrupt lines, but lease each route to one or more operating railroads, either to currently existing lines or to Conrail.

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## Ads against liquor ads considered in California

By Frederic A. Moritz  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco — Should public funds be used to counter U.S. liquor-industry advertising now aimed at select groups such as young adults and blacks?

A number of alcoholism-prevention experts answer "yes." Here in California, the state Legislature will soon decide if it should pioneer in this direction.

A bill to make \$1 million in state funds available for a program of film, television, and newspaper counter-advertising will be introduced later this month by state Sen. Arlen Gregorio (D) of San Mateo-Santa Clara.

The program would be designed by the state's Office of Alcohol Program Management. Director Loren Archer favors a five-year, \$200,000-a-year effort to balance what he calls a sophisticated, carefully targeted liquor-industry advertising campaign aimed at what the industry sees as the two prime markets of young adults and blacks.

Mr. Archer also wants the state campaign aimed at Indians and Mexican-Americans, two ethnic groups he

says show especially high alcoholism rates.

The campaign would seek to educate on the dangers of excessive drinking, rather than to advertise against all alcohol consumption. According to the National Council on Alcoholism, cautionary information of this kind is already being circulated by industry groups such as the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS) in Washington, D.C., and the Wine Institute in San Francisco.

In Pennsylvania the recent measure requires all state liquor stores to provide pamphlets teaching "when to say when" by graphically demonstrating the results of drinking different amounts of each kind of alcoholic beverage.

### Need for new program

But the California proposal goes further. Growing out of last month's Alcoholism Prevention Conference sponsored by the social research group at the School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, it is based on the assumption that preventive advertising must be as scientifically designed and specially targeted as industry promotion.

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## U.S. senses more 'give' in Mideast tangle

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Signs in Washington generally point to more "give" in Middle East diplomacy.

But whether the "give" comes from Israel, under U.S. pressure, or from Egypt now that the backing from Moscow it hoped for has not developed, remains to be seen.

The whole Mideast political picture at present looks like an Arab bazaar, with everyone taking extreme positions. Despite this, however, Israeli officials say they are optimistic; they take recent public statements by Egyptian officials as public bargaining positions.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said that he had "no facts" to support this "notion" late last week (after his visit to Washington) that "Egypt may be ready to start talks on a possible interim agreement between herself and Israel" — but he sounded positive, nonetheless.

At the same time, observers here point to pressure on Israel by Washington contained in President Ford's reply to an interview question in Time magazine last week.

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## Nursing homes for elderly face crackdown on abuses

By George Moneyhun  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A nationwide crackdown on widespread abuses in U.S. nursing homes for the elderly appears to be taking shape.

Recent disclosures from federal and state investigations of nursing homes have sparked an unprecedented public outcry for long overdue reforms. A number of early governmental actions already are under way to remedy long-smoldering problems of maladministration, neglect of patients, unsanitary conditions, drug abuse, and a whole range of problems and abuses recently brought to light in more than half of the nation's 23,000 nursing homes.

Reformers caution, however, that the nation's economy will make it difficult for Congress to enact the money-spending legislation needed to provide America's 21 million senior citizens with adequate nursing homes and with new alternatives to such care.

Nevertheless: ● On Jan. 21, a U.S. Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. Frank E. Moss (D) of Utah, starts public hearings in New York City — the 28rd

of such sessions around the United States to probe alleged abuses in nursing homes.

Staff members on the subcommittee on long-term care, of the Special Committee on Aging, point out that the United States does not have a policy on long-term care for the elderly who need it; from their hearings and findings, they expect to recommend that Congress adopt a comprehensive policy, broaden medicare benefits (only 10 percent of the elderly now are covered), expand medicare to include persons other than just the poverty-stricken, and provide more home health care as an alternative to nursing homes.

● At least six U.S. state attorneys general are moving to investigate alleged nursing-home abuses in their states. A fraud indictment has been handed down, the first thus far, against a New Jersey nursing-home operator for allegedly filing false medicare claims from 1968 to 1971.

● In the metropolitan New York City area alone, 16 separate investigations of nursing-home operations are under way. A special state prosecutor has been appointed, and a statewide probe of nursing homes has been launched.

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# Menominee militants jar Indian efforts

By Sam Martine  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Gresham, Wis. — The siege of this isolated 64-room mansion in the frozen farmlands of Wisconsin is the latest episode in an ongoing drive for equal rights by Indian militants.

Militant Menominee "warriors" have occupied a Roman Catholic monastery here for nearly three weeks. Their aim: to dramatize the financial and social plight of their tribe, demand new medical facilities, and set straight the wrongs they feel American Indians and their ancestors have suffered at the hands of the white man.

As Michael Sturdevant, a self-proclaimed leader of the Menominee Warriors Society, explained the violence of their stand to reporters: "If I knocked on somebody's door and said, 'Hey, my people need a hospital,' how many of those people's doors would have been opened to me? I would not have received an audience."

For observers, the script is strikingly similar to the 71-day occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., in 1973.

The location has changed and the faces inside are new.

**Local hostility**

And in a motel not far from here, two principal participants of the Wounded Knee siege have set up camp, bringing sympathy and help in negotiating terms of the settlement. They are Ojibwa Sioux tribesmen and American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders Dennis Banks and Russell Means. Mr. Banks is acting as chief negotiator for the Indians.

Still, at this writing, Indian negotiators, National Guard officers, and representatives from the Alexian Brothers religious order which owns the monastery, were trying to arrange a new start-up of talks that have been at a standstill now for well over a week.

The take-over has generated hostility among the white residents of Shawano County, who have demanded that Wisconsin Gov. Patrick J. Lucey cut off heat and food supplies to the Indians and storm the grounds. So far, the National Guard task force commander, Col. Hugh Simonson, has steadfastly refused, preferring instead to encourage compromise.

Among the rest of the Indian community, the occupation has disrupted tribal life and cut deep divisions between moderate factions and the growing militant group now taking root here, particularly among the tribe's younger adults.

**Shift in federal status**

There is, however, much more at stake than the monastery — which is not situated on Indian land.

The Menominee Indians are the first American Indian tribe to voluntarily give up their reservation status by dissolving their 260,000-acre reservation. The so-called "termination" of that status came in 1961, conceived as an experiment to bring Indians into the mainstream of American life.

In the process, each of the 3,300 members received \$1,800, \$4.8 million in all.

But in the bargain, the Indians lost their tax-exempt status, their free schools, and federally supported health services.

In short, termination did not work. The tiny logging company they formed proved inadequate to support them. Menominee County became the

smallest, least populated, and poorest county in Wisconsin. Finally, in 1968, the poverty-stricken Indians began selling their land to eager real-estate developers.

**Housing contrast**

In 1973, the federal government agreed to return the area to reservation land. But not before they sold a large portion of their property to a group of Chicago residents, who used it as choice recreation property.

Today, summer cottages and vacation homes stand in stark contrast to the scores of dilapidated single-family homes inhabited by Indians. Now only 57 percent of the houses in Menominee County have complete plumbing facilities and central heating.

Observers here credit the burly, blunt-talking Colonel Simonson with deft handling of a tense situation.

Still, they fear that if his attempts at reconciliation fail to bring the sides together soon the incident may well turn into a protracted showdown even more similar to the occupation of Wounded Knee.

# Bavarian state visit to Peking a 'coup'

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn — Communist China approves of Bavaria's foreign policy. This is one of the jests being made here about the surprise reception given by Mao Tse-tung Jan. 16 to Franz Joseph Strauss, Bavaria's Minister President.

But there is considerable truth in the jest. An outspoken foe of Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik" (detente with Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.) Mr. Strauss has been greeted in the People's Republic as one who shares China's skepticism of Soviet intentions.

A member of the West German Parliament and chairman of the Christian Social Union (a sister party to the Christian Democratic Union), Mr. Strauss is again being talked about as a chancellor candidate in Germany.

The success of his trip is an embarrassment to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who himself is to visit China before summer. In fact Mr. Schmidt issued a protest to the Chinese through diplomatic channels about the Strauss invitation.

West European reactionary and imperialistic forces."

As of this writing there has been no response from Moscow.

**New leftists chided**

The Courier newspaper in Vienna claims that Europe's Marxists and other new leftists, who view Mr. Strauss as a raven-black fear monger, are suddenly deep in a crisis of faith because of Peking's invitation.

ing that the West German public is not as enthralled now with "Ostpolitik" as earlier in its development. Hence it is easier for him to visit the "other" Communist giant and not alienate his political base.

On the other hand, if he takes himself seriously as a chancellor candidate, he must prove that he can "do foreign politics," as the Germans say.

And West Germany's foreign politics these days unavoidably involves relations with the U.S.S.R. and East Germany. Realistically, Mr. Strauss would face an almost impossible task of undoing his country's detente on its own initiative. For one thing it so clearly involves the progress and well-being of West Berlin.

# Cyprus issue, Aegean oil hopes stir old rivals

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon — The Cyprus problem and Greek-Turkish rivalry over possible offshore oil in the Aegean Sea have again enflamed East Mediterranean politics.

Angry demonstrators in Athens and in Nicosia kept all-night vigils outside British and United States installations into Sunday. They ransacked and set fires in British offices and the American embassy in Nicosia Saturday.

Cyprus schoolchildren had been given a day's holiday to protest the British decision to move about 12,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees out of British bases in southern Cyprus. Turkey plans to settle them in abandoned Greek Cypriot property in the northern sector of Cyprus occupied by Turkey since last summer.

"There are only 17,000 Turkish Cypriots now left in the southern part of the island," he said. "Since the exodus of those Turks continues, and since the question of the Turkish Cypriots in the British bases has been solved, a new reality, a de facto situation has been brought about."

When the question of the borders and the status of the federation are discussed at a later stage, the Greeks will understand that there is no possibility of turning the clock back."

Mr. Eissenbel said that the question of the borders of the Turkish-held

area will be discussed only when the Greek side accepts the bizonal federal system. "Once this is accepted," he said, "Turkey will agree to discuss modifications of the present borders. I must repeat that the borders are negotiable, but first the bizonal system must be accepted."

According to the minister, the question of the withdrawal of the Turkish forces in Cyprus also is linked to the progress in the political negotiations. "We do not want to keep these forces on the island forever," he said, "believe a phased reduction of the forces is possible. But first the status

of the Cyprus state that will guarantee the security of the Turkish Cypriots must emerge."

Mr. Eissenbel declared that Turkey considers the treaty recognizing Britain, Greece, and Turkey as guarantor powers as still valid and added that the Turks insist on its continuation, without enlarging it, as suggested by Cyprus President Makarios.

In case the intercommunal talks on Cyprus fail, Mr. Eissenbel said "the present de facto situation will continue and the Turkish sector will be consolidated. Therefore the questions now discussed will become facts."

**A 'minor sensation'**

While some put the whole affair down as just an attempt by the Chinese to embarrass the Soviet Union, some Western diplomats have spoken of it as a minor sensation.

With Mao topping on it, the incident is at least a bit of delectable political pie.

East Germany, for example, has denounced the visit as a threat to detente and world peace. It said Peking has become the "mecca of

And eventual reunification with East Germany is still a big plank in Bonn's program — to be achieved through step-by-step, peaceful change.

In fact, if Mr. Strauss wants to be a viable candidate for chancellor (there are other men who many think will be "nominated" by the party ahead of him) he may have to visit East Germany or even Moscow one day to prove his mettle. (The next federal elections are due in 1976.)

**Oil search scheduled**

In Ankara, caretaker Turkish Prime Minister Sadi Irmal announced that Turkey would start prospecting for offshore oil in the Aegean Sea next month. "Turkey fears no one," he told newsmen, according to Ankara radio. "Oil prospecting will begin."

Sam Cohen cables from Istanbul: Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Eissenbel, in a private interview, said that Greek concessions on Cyprus could not be traded for Turkish concessions or Turkish rights on Turkey's continental shelf in the Aegean. "Those are two separate problems, and we would never consider a package deal for solving them," he said.

Regarding recent Greek warnings that Turkey's move for exploring oil in what Athens considers its continental shelves could lead to clashes, Mr. Eissenbel said: "Our intention is definite and clear. We will go ahead with our plans in the Aegean. Those who do not like it, should think twice, in view of the realities, before attempting to make this an issue of tension between the two countries."

**Insistent on federation**

Mr. Eissenbel emphasized relative to Cyprus that Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots will insist on a bizonal federation, with a central government having limited powers. He rejected a cantonal system and said that a federation based on geographical separation was now the only realistic solution.

**\* Nursing homes face crackdown**

Continued from Page 1

New York's health commissioner has ordered the closing of 63 nursing homes in his state because they are considered "firetraps" and beyond correction.

The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) has announced it will stop paying the

**'Lava line' tells callers about Hawaii volcanoes**

By the Associated Press

Volcano, Hawaii

Only in Hawaii will you find a "lava line" for obtaining the latest information on erupting volcanoes.

Pele, Hawaii's traditional goddess of volcanoes, routinely "blows her top" among the many craters and fissures that dot the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park near this aptly named community on the island of Hawaii.

Lava fountains shooting hundreds of feet in the air and the glow of molten rock in the night provide a sensational show for spectators.

In the past, the park's administrative office was swamped with phone calls from volcano fans every time Pele decided to make her presence felt. The callers wanted to know the eruption's location and how to get to the best viewing site.

But now the calls are handled by the lava line, which provides prerecorded information on the day's eruptions. The service is supplied to the park by Hawaiian Telephone Company.

The tape machine answers more than 2,000 calls a month.

federal government's 50 percent share of Medicaid to nursing homes that violate the department's life safety code.

A task force including four federal agencies is investigating possible Medicare and Medicaid fraud by nursing-home operators, doctors, and laboratories in New Jersey. Alleged profiteering and filing of inflated Medicare expenditures, which are reimbursed by the government, are among the widespread abuses investigators have found.

**Common problem uncovered**

Nursing homes are regulated almost entirely by states. A common problem uncovered by investigators has been the lack of sufficient auditors to keep proper tabs on nursing-home operations.

**\* Ads against liquor ads weighed**

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The nationally distributed "Liquor Handbook" is one that illustrates the need for a new program, according to Office of Alcohol Program and management director Loren Archer. This privately published volume widely read throughout the liquor industries gives marketing information which often influences industry advertising, he explains.

For example, in analyzing the liquor market, the handbook's 1974 edition observes, "The black Americans are heaviest per-capita consumers of distilled spirits and form a disproportionately large sector of what is becoming the dominant youth market." Mr. Archer maintains

In December, the House subcommittee published an extensive study, "Nursing Home Care in the United States — A Failure in Public Policy." The study found that more than 50 percent of the country's nursing homes are substandard.

Among abuses brought to light in the study were incidents of negligence that resulted in patients dying, unsanitary living conditions, poor food and preparation, hazards to life or limb, lack of dental and eye care, misappropriation of funds and outright theft, no control of drugs, and reprisals against patients who complained.

John Edie, a staff member of the Senate Committee on Aging, stresses, though, that not all nursing homes are inadequate, and that properly run nursing homes are badly needed.

**Financing considered**

The public-advertising program would be financed either from general revenue or from a special state tax on liquor — if the state Legislature chooses to pass a measure now before it to tax alcoholic beverages one-half cent per ounce of alcohol contained.

The proposed tax would yield some \$30 million a year, enough to also pick up the tab for California's \$19-million-a-year alcoholic rehabilitation program, according to the office of the new measure's sponsor, also Senator Gregorio.

Since so many of California's violent crimes are committed by persons under the influence of alcohol, director Archer suggests a large part of the revenue from the proposed tax should go as compensation to victims under the state's "Victim of Violent Crime Fund," established in 1965.

# Detente foes blamed for U.S.-Soviet tiff

By Elizabeth Fend  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — The Soviet Union is limiting its current squabble with the United States — and blaming "enemies of detente" rather than the U.S. Government for the falling out. This is the implication of the Soviet press over the weekend.

Thus, the Soviet Union now will seek Western European and Japanese — rather than American — financing of its big turnkey projects. But it will continue working out agreements on strategic arms limitation (SALT) and other aspects of detente, according to articles in the official newspapers Izvestia and Pravda.

An editorial in the Jan. 18 Izvestia declared: "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government will unwaveringly pursue in 1975, as before, the policy of consolidation of peace among nations."

The government newspaper added that cooperation between the Soviet Union and capitalist countries can and must be continued — and called further SALT negotiations on the basis of the Vladivostok agreement "significant."

years." However, it noted, "one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that influential forces opposed to Soviet-American detente are at work in the United States and in its Congress. These forces continue to raise obstacles to the development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation."

**President Ford exempted**

The review in Pravda — the Communist Party's paper — pointedly exempted President Ford from its criticism. The White House spokesman, the review wrote, "announced that President G. Ford considers the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations an important element of universal peace and stability. Therefore the President is firmly resolved to continue a policy of detente with the Soviet Union."

The same issue of Pravda carried extensive criticism by the Eastern European and Latin American press of "discrimination in trade" in the congressional bill. And Pravda's Washington correspondent said Congress discriminated on the basis of "one criterion — how a given country conducts its relations with the U.S."

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**War debt declared paid**

Mr. Bavin then indicated that the Soviet Union would not go through with repayments of \$700 million of lend-lease agreed on in 1972. "It is self-evident that the decision of Congress frees the Soviet Union from that part of its obligations that was made conditional on the granting of most-favored-nation treatment," he said. In Soviet eyes the World War II debts "had been paid long ago and in full by the blood of Soviet soldiers."

Pravda's international review on Jan. 19 continued the same general line. It approved "considerable changes for the better" in Soviet-American relations "in recent

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Qaddafi boasts Libya will soon acquire bomb

Paris

Libyan head of state Muammar Qaddafi said in an interview published here Sunday his country soon would be able to acquire the atom bomb.

Colonel Qaddafi told the news magazine *Le Point*: "Soon the atom will have no secrets for anybody. Some years ago we could hardly procure a fighter squadron. Tomorrow we will be able to buy an atom bomb and all its parts. The nuclear monopoly is about to be broken."

## Terrorist attack on El Al jet fails

Paris

Two terrorists claiming to be Palestinians hurled grenades and fired pistols at an Israeli jumbo jetliner at Orly Airport on Sunday, then seized a man, a woman, and a four-year-old child in the terminal building and held them in a rest room, authorities said.

A doctor at the scene said at least 20 persons were wounded in shooting inside the terminal building, including several policemen who were in serious condition. He said some of the injured were hit by grenade fragments.

An Israeli Embassy official said the El Al Boeing 747 apparently was not hit and took off without incident for Tel Aviv. The number of persons aboard the jumbo jetliner was not immediately known.

The identity of the terrorists also was not known, but the Palestine Liberation Organization office in Paris said it had nothing to do with the airport attack and condemned it.

## Congressional file by FBI reported

Washington

The Federal Bureau of Investigation compiled files on senators and congressmen during the reign of the late J. Edgar Hoover as FBI director, the Washington Post said Sunday.

Quoting as its source two former assistants to Mr. Hoover, the Post said the files contained information on the girl friends and drinking problems of members of Congress, but that the data was not used for blackmail.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, one of those said to be a subject of an FBI file, called for a congressional investigation into the charges.

## Conway returns to labor leadership

New York

Jack T. Conway, who in earlier years helped Walter P. Reuther develop social programs for the United Automobile Workers, has left the prestigious presidency of Common Cause to return to the labor movement as executive director of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO).

Within labor and in public employment, it is considered significant Mr. Conway now will work closely with Jerry Wurf, president of AFSCME, a labor-leadership maverick whose thinking is more along liberal and social lines than is that of most AFL-CIO leaders, writes Ed Townsend, Monitor labor correspondent. The combination could broaden the thrust and increase the militancy of the union in the fast-growing, public-employee union field — and enhance Mr. Wurf's prospects in labor.

Close to the Kennedy family, Mr. Conway left the UAW to become deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in the 1960s. In addition to heading Common Cause, a \$45,000-a-year job, Mr. Conway formerly served as chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and as director of the Center for Community Change.



Retired U.S. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina holds the original shingle which hung outside his walkup office in the Morgantown, N.C., square where he began his private law practice years ago. The former Watergate committee chairman said that if an "interesting case came along" he "might be tempted to take it."

## New study credits daylight saving

San Francisco

If a new California study is any guide, permanent daylight-saving time could play a more important part in cutting down automobile-accident fatalities than previously thought.

Monitor correspondent Frederic A. Moritz reports that a study by San Jose State University economists Prof. Geoffrey Nunn and Betty Chu

## Interesting case

concludes that permanent daylight-saving time saved, or avoided, 7.2 percent of the 652 fewer California auto deaths credited to the gasoline shortage in the first half of 1974.

California rescinded permanent daylight-saving time after an earlier California highway-patrol study called its safety effects negligible. The new study uses more sophisticated statistical techniques, according to its authors. They say the results show lower speed limits account for 53.2 percent of the fewer fatalities, and reduced auto travel, another 33.6 percent.

The new study uses more sophisticated statistical techniques, according to its authors. They say the results show lower speed limits account for 53.2 percent of the fewer fatalities, and reduced auto travel, another 33.6 percent.

## Leningrad artists apply for second exhibit

Moscow

A group of unofficial Leningrad artists said here they had applied to hold a second exhibition of nonorthodox art in the northern city in March, following what they described as a highly successful show last month.

Painter Yuri Zharkikh told reporters in the Moscow apartment of fellow artists Oskar Rabin they had asked for a week-long show beginning on March 15 in a Leningrad exhibition hall that can accommodate 1,000 visitors. There had been no reply so far.

Both the Moscow and Leningrad artists, most of whom do not belong to

the official artists' union, took part in two open-air shows of nonorthodox art in September in Moscow that, as the first of their kind in 50 years, drew wide attention abroad. The first exhibition was broken up by the authorities, who used bulldozers, police auxiliaries, and a water cannon. The second showing later in the month was officially sanctioned.

## France gloats over arms sale to U.S.

Paris

The sale of the Franco-West German Roland missile to the U.S. Army will open a potential world market worth billions of dollars, its makers said here.

The U.S. Army earlier this week selected the missile as its main all-weather anti-aircraft defense system for forward area combat units.

"We can proudly claim that we have made a major breakthrough in the U.S. and have clinched the deal of the century," said Gen. Jean Crepin, head of the missile division of France's Aerospatiale Company, which builds the Roland system in partnership with West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm. "We expect orders totaling 20,000 million francs [about \$4.8 billion] over the next 10 to 15 years," the general told a press conference.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Pakistan quake

Lahore and Rawalpindi in northern Pakistan were rocked by an earthquake of moderate intensity Sunday. There were no immediate reports of casualties or damage. A series of tremors has hit the Asian sub-continent over the past few weeks since the catastrophic quake in the remote Karakoram Mountains Dec. 28 killed 5,300 persons.

### Czechs won't sign

Czechoslovakia says it will not sign a previously initiated property settlement with the United States because of "political conditions" in the "Czechoslovak supplement" of the U.S. Trade Reform Act, to which the Soviet Union also objected.

### Development aid

The governing council of the United Nations Development Program has approved \$83.5 million in aid to what were described as 10 "low-income" countries. Four are Arab oil producers. The sums included \$1.3 million for the United Arab Emirates, a sizable oil exporter. There was \$3.9 million for Oman, \$2.4 million for Bahrain and \$1.1 million for Qatar, which produce oil on a somewhat lesser scale.

### Chilean refugees

Fifty of the 350 people who took refuge in the Italian Embassy in Santiago following the September, 1973, military coup in Chile were scheduled to arrive in Rome Tuesday, a migration official said in Geneva. The refugees have been granted safe conduct by the Chilean government. Further groups of 50 will leave the Chilean capital on January 24, 25 and 27.

### Rockefeller in Israel

David Rockefeller, brother of Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller and chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, arrived in Israel on the weekend for talks with Israeli ministers. In reply to a question, Mr. Rockefeller said he did not have immediate plans to open a Chase Manhattan branch in Israel.

## \* Stretching IRA cease-fire toward peace

Continued from Page 1

detention. In this way, the IRA may well be seeking to prove that a few gunmen can get more concessions than any number of law-abiding Northern Ireland Catholics.

### Releases sought

The IRA hints at a long-term cessation of all hostilities in Northern

Ireland and Britain in return for immediate large-scale releases of IRA prisoners and direct negotiations about phased British withdrawal from Northern Ireland, as a prelude to unification of North and South.

Catholic political leaders in the North and Southern Irish politicians have consistently urged the British Government to endorse Irish unification as the logical, long-term solution.

These politicians argue that Britain can defuse the Northern Ireland situation only by giving its seal of approval to gradual unification.

But there is one major drawback to a British declaration now favoring eventual unification. Any immediate British move would allow the IRA to claim credit for driving Britain out of Northern Ireland, rather than political pressure, would then seem to pay.

### Concessions advocated

Accordingly, Northern Ireland's Catholic political leaders and the Irish Government in Dublin want the British to concede just enough to the IRA to allow the cease-fire to continue. The longer peace continues, it is hoped, the more the public will resist any return to violence. After perhaps six months of peace, genuine political progress might then be possible. Perhaps by then the IRA will be virtually forgotten.

That is the point when Britain should openly declare its support for Irish reunification, the Irish moderates argue.

Accordingly, Catholic politicians North and South want the British to postpone elections for a constitutional convention in Northern Ireland, now planned for March. This, it is argued, would be far too soon, with memories of violence too fresh.

The argument that at least a six-month breathing space is essential has led the Irish Government in Dublin to shelve its own plans for new anti-IRA legislation. Dublin wants the IRA forgotten, not turned into martyrs.

taxes will be deflationary, to the extent they reduce demand for goods associated with petroleum."

### Cooperation asked

Democratic leaders of Congress, while promising swift action on an income tax cut — though not necessarily exactly as Mr. Ford proposes — express sharp criticism of the energy tax proposals.

Aware of this, the President urged Congress to cooperate with him in starting the "train in the right direction and then reconcile [differences] over the fare and the speed — and even over rebates on the tickets. But let's get started."

Mr. Ford was speaking to an AFL-CIO audience in Washington, in the first of several speeches he is scheduled around the nation in support of his policies.

## \* Ford stumps; critics warn

Continued from Page 1

Earlier, Mr. Ford expressed confidence in Mr. Simon and said he would remain both Secretary of the Treasury and the President's chief economic spokesman.

"We now know," noted a Brookings Institution economist, "that the Arab [oil] embargo drained \$35 billion from the economy, and ended up as a 3.5 percent increase in the consumer price index."

"Mr. Ford's \$30 billion energy tax package," continued the economist, "may cause a 2 percent rise in the consumer price index, if there is no pyramiding of costs passed through to consumers."

If pass-through costs total more than \$30 billion, as some experts expect, consumer prices may rise more than 2 percent. "Also," concluded the Brookings official, "the

## \* China prepares to deal with possible world turmoil

Continued from Page 1

The details of these developments were announced by the official Hsinhua (New China) News Agency, portions at a time, between Friday and Sunday.

Final touches on the decisions apparently were made at a full meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee held Jan. 8 to 10, its first full session in more than a year.

Formal approval was then given by the long-delayed National People's Congress involving 2,864 delegates from all over the country, which met last week (Jan. 13 to 17) for the first time in a decade. Both bodies met in secret, without any public announcement until their sessions were completed.

A striking feature of the new government appointments was the stronger backstopping for Premier Chou En-lai with an expanded list of deputy premiers — from 5 to 12.

At the top of the list was Teng Hsiao-ping, the reactivated old comrade of Mr. Chou's, whose recent role as principal fill-in during the Premier's illness was thus formalized.

All of the changes just announced tended to confirm the

status quo that had developed over the past few "recovery" years since the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution. The two places where contention for power had arisen — the government apparatus and the Army — have been stabilized under their present party control by (1) abolishing the post of "chief of state" and (2) designating the party chairman as commander of the armed forces.

Other changes in the Constitution gave official approval to existing practices such as allowing commune members to "engage in individual labor" to help meet their personal needs, and even to go on strike against improper management.

All of this was not accomplished without considerable struggle, as was evidenced in past year's political campaigning between the "moderate" and "radical" wings of the party — with the radicals more willing to risk internal turmoil to achieve social reform.

But recent official statements indicate that worsening international conditions became a decisive factor in the debate. China foresees a period of serious, possibly extreme, economic and political chaos ahead in the world at large — and wants to be certain of its own strength.

## \* Rail plan: Buy tracks

Continued from Page 1

A major political advantage cited for this plan is its similarity to the ownership of highways and airports by state and local governments, with private use allowed.

Those lines which would be involved stretch from Boston to St. Louis and from Chicago to Washington, D.C., and include the Penn Central, Reading, Ann Arbor, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, and Lehigh and Hudson River railroads, plus the Erie Lackawanna, which recently asked to be included in the new system.

### Funding seen inadequate

Sources close to USRA say its planners, even before their computer spills out precise financial predictions, are convinced that a Conrail system will need much more money than the \$1.5 billion in loans that Congress has authorized so far.

Predictions from various railroad experts (but not publicly from USRA officials) indicate that Conrail may need \$3 billion-\$5 billion in outright grants or in long-term loans, in order to have a chance of eventually making a profit. Conrail could not repay even the interest on \$1.5 billion in loans, several experts say.

In addition to the \$3.75 billion, Congress might be required to pay as much as \$18 billion — one estimate of the railroads' total worth — to creditors of the bankrupt railroads, if the creditors sue the government when their lines are reorganized. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in December that creditors can sue if they are dissatisfied with the exchange of new Conrail stock for old railroad stock.

The only way the USRA could avoid asking for a huge amount of money to support Conrail would be to propose a drastically reduced rail system, with massive branch line abandonments, says F. Gerald Rawling, Illinois transportation planner.

Such a proposal would be "politically explosive," says Alan Dustin, president of the bankrupt Boston & Maine Railroad, which is being reorganized independent of Conrail and without massive abandonments.

Although USRA's preliminary plan, with its requests for money, is not due until Feb. 28, Congress already faces new requests for railroad funds. The U.S. Department of Transportation is seeking an extra \$100 million to subsidize continued rail service until reorganization, and an extra \$150 million for rehabilitation of track, locomotives, and freight cars.

## \* More 'give' in Mideast

Continued from Page 1

Asked whether the U.S. might formally guarantee Israel, the President, who as a congressman was known to be fully pro-Israeli, replied:

"We have given everything except that. We have often made commitments that we consider Israel a necessary state in the Middle East, but as to integrity of territory and its existence, I wouldn't rule out [a guarantee] under some circumstances, but there has to be, in my judgment, some real progress there before that step would be taken."

Although Israelis discounted the importance of these remarks on the grounds that Israel has never sought a guarantee, observers generally detected therein a sign of U.S. insistence that Israel take advantage of what could be a last chance to come to terms.

### Why optimism holds

The Israelis remain generally optimistic for several reasons:

One is that since Mr. Allon's previous visit to Washington a month ago, Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's delayed or postponed visit to Cairo, Damascus, and Baghdad indicates, Israelis believe, a definite falling-out between the Egyptians and the Russians over the question of resupplying Egypt with arms. This is quite apart from the issue of Mr. Brezhnev's health.

Another portent of what may lie ahead came last week in the form of an article in the New York Times by Mohammed Hassanain Heykal, who was until last February chief editor of *Al-Ahram*, Egypt's most influential newspaper. Although now semi-retired and at odds with the regime, he continues to play an influential role and his article was a political event.

Arguing that under current circumstances the Israelis may be tempted to launch a preemptive war, and that while the Arabs "in the long term cannot lose," it would be a "miscalculation for Mr. Kissinger or anyone else to conclude from this that the Arabs can wait it out."

### Arab emotions cited

Psychological and emotional pressures in the Arab world growing out of the October war are so strong, he wrote, that the Arabs "cannot wait — not for long anyway."

According to State Department officials, "some conceptual progress" was made during the most recent Allon visit. Perhaps for this reason the department confirmed General Allon's announcement that he had invited Dr. Kissinger to Israel.

## \* GOP leaders on Ford

Continued from Page 1

From a Southern state: "I thought that for the first time he showed that he completely understood what he was doing and its effect on the American people. He looked extremely good in that address."

From the East: "I was in favor of most of it [the speech]. It is hard to pacify everyone and still do what is right..."

From another midcontinent leader: "The public knows government can't solve all problems. But they want a President who acts. And he is acting now."

There remains, however, a strong and pervasive mistrust among Republican leaders over what almost all of them see as an excess in "liberal" philosophy in Mr. Ford's approach to solving economic problems.

Almost all of them raised questions about the lack of emphasis in the President's approach to cutting government spending.

A Southerner: "What we have not been told is that his program will bring about a tremendous deficit in the next two years — and that this will feed our biggest problem, which is inflation."

### 'Headed for trouble'

From New England: "As candid as Ford was — he was not candid enough. He should have said that if this federal spending continues, we are going to crash. He did not emphasize it enough. We're still headed for trouble, in my opinion."

From the Rocky Mountain area: "Many people here think he may be going too far; too much emphasis on the short term and spending us out of it, and not enough emphasis on the long term and the need for balancing the budget."

From a border state: "It seems to me that this giant-sized budget is simply going to feed inflation."

Some other quotes from GOP leaders is reflective of the President's formidable challenge, reaching well into his own party ranks:

From the Southwest: "I think he is making some reasonably good shots at the problem. I'll give him 90 to 95 days and see what happens. I hope it works."

"I would grade him as fair. Mediocre. I'm not sure he has what it takes. He just hasn't brought outstanding people around him, and he could get almost anyone. But I don't know these people in the White House. He has been in there for five months and he simply hasn't shown much. He's trying now. But I have my doubts."

From the West Coast: "I have been disappointed in him thus far."

Handwritten note: "هذا في الجريدة"



# EDUCATION ISSUES TODAY

Leaders in education spotlight  
major issues facing U.S. schools and colleges

Executive Director,  
Education Commission  
of the States  
Wendell H. Pierce

Headmaster,  
Lakeside School  
A. D. Ayrault, Jr.

President of the  
Alfred P. Sloan Foundation  
Nils Y. Wessell

Denver  
The five most important education  
issues that the United States faces in  
the next two years are:

- Retrenchment: Declining enrollments, inflation, and recession mean that the schools must cut back.
- School finance: Court cases and equalization mean the widespread revision of school-finance programs.
- Diversity: How can options be maintained, with valid opportunity for career choices?
- Negotiations: Can teacher-management relations be streamlined for the benefit of all education interests?
- Reassessment of the role of the schools: What direction should curriculum evaluation take in order to ensure that education is serving children and society?

It is likely that school enrollments will drop 40 to 50 percent within the next 20 years. Can we — in the next few years — prepare for the radical reorientation which this change will require?

\*Please turn to Page 13

Seattle  
Attention to the following tasks  
would enhance the education of Americans:

1. Increase the capacity of individuals, or their parents, to choose the nature and time of their own learning.
2. Generate employment for more young people.
3. Develop in individuals greater political skill and confidence, and awareness of responsibility as world citizens.
4. Mount a major study of divorce. Develop the attitudes and skills likely to reduce divorce, contributing thereby to other human associations as well.
5. Reduce the size of big-city schools.

Choice requires involvement, it invests power, it stimulates flexibility and imagination. We know this about human nature, and yet choice is largely absent in our society's most pervasive institutions, the tax-supported schools. \*Please turn to Page 12

New York  
My qualifications to comment on important issues in education do not extend beyond higher education and therefore I limit myself to that level.

As an administrator at Tufts University (Medford, Mass.) for many years and as a foundation president for the past seven years, I have had the opportunity to watch developments from two quite different vantage points. I also have served as a trustee of two public and five private institutions of higher education.

These experiences may add up to bias rather than objectivity, but be that as it may, I consider the following to be the most critical issues facing colleges and universities over the next term:

- The unionization of college and university faculties and the resulting role of collective bargaining in determining academic programs and standards.

\*Please turn to Page 10

- MONEY
- UNIONS
- DIVERSITY
- QUALITY
- EQUALITY
- DISCIPLINE
- MINORITIES
- CURRICULUM

By Cynthia Parsons

Education editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

We begin today a year-long discussion of the major issues facing schools and colleges throughout the world. Today's focus is on the problems facing United States schools and colleges. Today's writers are those who are known as "leaders" in education.

And they do not paint a pretty picture of affluence and excellence. On the contrary, their list of issues is really a list of problems — deep, difficult, distressing problems.

Whether talking about schools or colleges, money is one issue nearly every leader has spotlighted. To improve the quality of schooling more money is necessary. To give low-income students a chance at a college education, more money is necessary. To provide better curriculum materials, more money is necessary.

The trend toward the unionization of teaching staffs and the splitting of schools and colleges into management and labor camps is seen as an issue by those both in favor of this labor movement and those decidedly against collective bargaining.

Still with us, of course, is the issue of how the disadvantaged — low income or minorities or both — are to receive enough compensation to bring them level with more advantaged students. Today's writers question whether the Golden Rule of doing unto others is really being applied consistently to the poor and racial minorities.

The balance between liberal education and vocational schooling is pinpointed by several leaders. Some feel the pendulum has swung too close to schooling for skills; others argue that students finish school with too few occupational skills.

And nearly every leader decries mediocrity. At issue as well is the question of diversity or options. In a financial squeeze often the first schools to close are those which rely on private sources of income. And generally these are the very institutions which are different from all others; which offer a true alternative.

## Your opinion, please

Whether you live in Bali, Brussels, Bangkok, Birmingham, Barcelona, Button Bay, Vt., or wherever, we'd like to hear from you.

What do you think are the two or three top education issues facing your community and your nation?

Let us know before Feb. 28, and we'll include your opinions in a roundup early in March.

Send your opinions to: The Christian Science Monitor, Education Editor, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02115.

Clip and mail

Melvin  
Maddocks

Where are  
the snows  
of yesteryear?

The New Englander, to quote a New Englander, James Russell Lowell, has "meteorological ambitions": He "likes to be hotter and colder, to have been more deeply snowed up, to have more trees and larger blown down than his neighbors."

At this moment of writing, so far — the most important two words in the language of a New Englander speaking about his weather — the winter of 1974-75 has been curiously mild. Around Boston, two January days reached above 60 degrees. Only one day of pond skating. Snowfall fit for a broom rather than a shovel. Old-timers scratching their heads.

So far.

The practical soul of the New Englander counts the fuel saved and looks with relief through his unsalted windshield at each day's dry road. Even the children make the best of it, riding their Christmas bicycles instead of their sleds. But something in the New Englander — perhaps the thing that makes him a New Englander — longs for One Big Storm. He waits for it as a Wagnerian waits for his climax in brass:

"Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,  
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,

Seems nowhere to slight: the whited air  
Hides hills and woods, the river and the heaven,  
And veils the farm-house at the garden's end."

Or so wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson. Snow turns Everyman into a shoveler and a poet.

Snow brought out the transcendentalist in Emerson, "hiding" and "veiling" the world, making it insubstantial, even unreal. For another New England poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, snow buried things but excavated people.

In "Snow-Bound" (1865) Whittier wrote the poem to end all poems about New England winters, recalling almost half a century later a legendary storm of his childhood. He begins his 759-line epic as deliberately as a northeaster. First, the "hard, dull bitterness of cold," the graying skies. Then the "swarm and whirl-dance" of the first flakes. Finally, the Great Disguise — the clothes-line posts peer into bedroom windows "like tall and sheeted ghosts."

But the important perspective for Whittier is the one revealing familiar people in an unfamiliar situation. The family is cut off, in isolation. "No social smoke" rises above the oak woods, testifying to other human beings. No

sounds-of-life can be heard, not even the "buried brooklet." Like the first men, the Whittiers gather around a fire. There are mugs of hot cider and the ever-present basket of October nuts. But even "the cat's dark silhouette on the wall/A couchant tiger's seemed to fall."

The snow outside — that blank white fact — has made all life suddenly elemental. Everybody sees everybody else as if for the first time. As Whittier's father, a gray, tired farmer, retells the adventures of his youth — close scrapes with Indians and wild beasts in the forests of Canada — he becomes transformed in his poet-son's eyes: a "boy that night he seemed."

In addition to family, a guest is present at the hearth, a young woman named Harriet Livermore who almost runs away with the poem. Whittier outlines her future in a preface. Shortly after that storm she became a self-appointed missionary, preaching the Second Advent, "the Lord's speedy coming."

"With this message she crossed the Atlantic and spent the greater part of a long life in traveling over Europe and Asia," Whittier writes. "She lived some time with Lady Hester Stanhope, a woman as fantastic and mentally strained as herself, on the slope of Mt.

Lebanon, but finally quarreled with her in regard to two white horses with red marks on their backs on which her titled hostess expected to ride into Jerusalem with the Lord. A friend of mine found her, when quite an old woman, wandering in Syria with a tribe of Arabs . . . who accepted her as their prophetic and leader."

Has anybody written about Harriet Livermore? And if not, why not? Whittier's reader must wonder what effect being a snowbound New Englander had on her subsequent career. To be snowbound, Whittier suggests, is to come into a new relationship with oneself as well as others. For here is an involuntary version of the withdrawal into the wilderness that has been known to produce saints and madmen.

A century later New Englanders get out their snow-blowers and their truck-plows to bring their retreat to an end before it starts. Still, for a moment or two, the world looks different. The old and the soiled are purified — until tomorrow's smog. The earthbound is made ethereal — until those electric driveways do their stuff. The new enchanted shape of things seems to promise a new enchanting shape for us too.

In 1975 we could use One Big Storm.

A Monday and Thursday feature by  
the Monitor's columnist-at-large.



# education issues today

## Quality of teaching looms as major issue

By Ralph C. Staiger  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Newark, Del. What influences education usually impinge upon reading in some way, and so it is inevitable that my perspective is influenced by my vantage point on the educational scene. I shall, with tamerity, try to predict developments in education for the next few years from the place I know best, the teaching of reading.

### The quality of teaching

Population growth in our country is now zero; numbers of pupils in our classrooms have shrunk; the need for new teachers has decreased sharply. The quality of teaching in our schools is likely to be one of the important educational issues in the next few years.

Now that the day when a school administrator was glad to get any warm body who could qualify for a temporary teaching certificate is over, we should expect teachers to perform like professionals.

In order to do this, however, their principals, supervisors, and superintendents must show responsible leadership. We have good evidence that good teaching is a prime factor in a child's learning to read, and so better results can be expected — providing other support is not lost.

### The money squeeze

Even if tax rates remain constant, the real value of financial support for schools will be diminished. The selection of materials for teaching will become a critical management function in many schools. The purchase of the most appropriate materials available in the marketplace is not easy, and teachers and administrators working cooperatively will need to sharpen their shopping skills.

### The populist movement

Although the teacher has direct responsibility for using instructional materials and so should have a direct voice in their selection, another, far more strident voice is being heard. There is no doubt that parents should

have a voice in the policies of their public schools, and that when such involvement is denied they should take action. This action, in a democracy, should not include mob violence, threats, and other illegal acts done under the guise of being heard.

Populism has many faces, including anti-intellectualism. Needless to say, decisions about the content of books read in a democracy — where students are expected to be taught to make decisions — should not be made by a mob and we must make certain that where there are major divisions of thought children will not be forced to read only one point of view.

### The minorities

A commitment to recognize and adjust to the needs of minority children now is a fact in most schools. Just how their needs will be met is not clear, however, and continuing adjustments will need to be made. Emotions, unfortunately, often play an important part in the solution of socially-related problems.

Our language-oriented schools are important for adjusting the needs of

minorities in language as well as the social areas. Indeed, it is probable that language needs can best be met in pre-school years. If we are committed to improving the lot of minority groups, programs of language development which reach children early will need to be developed. Similarly, other needs of these groups — nutritional, social, and vocational — require early and cooperative attention from agencies outside the schools.

### Collective bargaining

How organized teachers — and their leadership — look upon their professional responsibilities during collective bargaining, will influence education during the next few years as much as anything. Support personnel who can influence good practice, enrich school offerings, and aid individual students with special help often are not a part of a bargaining package.

Mr. Staiger is executive director of the International Reading Association.

## What should colleges do? 7 issues—uh, 'collisions'— facing higher education

By a staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Harlan Cleveland, president of the University of Hawaii, and trustee of the International Council for Educational Development (ICED) calls them "collisions" and not issues. He comes up with seven pertaining to higher education.

With apologies, we paraphrase from "Occasional Paper No. 9" published by the ICED, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

Issue (collision) No. 1: Who should go to college? That is, of all secondary school students, which ones should go on to higher education? And how should they be chosen?

Issue No. 2: Should colleges prepare students for vocations in line with a nation's manpower needs or for self-fulfillment?

No. 3: Should singular academic disciplines give way to interdisciplinary studies? Or, as Mr. Cleveland states it, "Education for methodology or for values?"

### Long-standing problem

No. 4: How to resolve the local taxpayers' concerns regarding "what

goes on up there" at the local college or university? This used to be called "town vs. gown." It's a long-standing problem stemming from divergent expectations. Generally the local community takes a parochial view, while academics claim a cosmopolitan view. The two are often in conflict.

No. 5: Another classic conflict, or collision, comes from the desire of the public to hold its institutions of higher learning accountable, while the schools prefer a wide degree of independence.

No. 6: What happens when rights become too rigid, as in academic tenure? Will the faculties of major colleges be so built-in by 1980 that the institutions will be unable to respond to changing student needs?

### Who decides?

Finally: Who will make the administrative decisions on campus? Before 1960 there was little question that trustees, presidents, and deans wielded majority, if not absolute, power. Now teachers and students demand part of the action. Mr. Cleveland puts it succinctly, "How do you get everybody in on the act and still get some action?"

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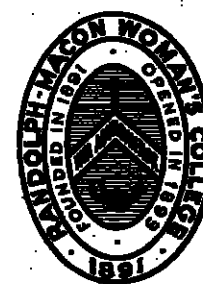
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# education issues today

## Quiet inroads are solving many urgent education issues

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

United States schools and colleges face many problems. But there are also many excellent programs already in effect. And these programs provide answers to many of the questions raised in today's special education section.

Money, for example, is a serious problem for college-bound youngsters living in low-income families. One solution is generous scholarship help for students who show special promise. Another is an open admissions policy which gives each student at least a taste of what college-level work is like.

### Work/study schools

Yet another solution, gaining support at the federal as well as state level, is cooperative education. This is a form of work/study. Students, such as those at Northeastern University, Boston, Mass., may alternate semesters of academic study with semesters on related paying jobs.

And yet another solution is the offering to adults of community college programs. The schedules at these colleges are made flexible enough to accommodate almost any working schedule. Take the case of Mrs. A. She lives on a farm, trains horses, raises a family of three boys, pumps gas in the family station five

hours a day, and takes a correspondence course in accounting.

### Noon course

Or D—, a young adult. He got a job on the paint crew at a local community college and wound up taking a course during the noon break. He's now talking seriously about finishing his interrupted college education, even though his income is less than \$100 a week.

More and more philanthropic organizations are looking for and finding youngsters in low-income and minority homes who need just a small scholarship in order to go to college. And ABC (A Better Chance) provides a year or two of preparation in an independent school before college for minority, low-income students.

### Finances loom large

The money problems for elementary and secondary public schools are extremely serious. Across the United States, inequities in funding are being challenged by concerned citizens.

The famous Texas case, *Rodriguez v. Edgar*, was lost at the United States Supreme Court level in 1973, but the injustice of the present public school finance system in that state is of deep concern to some legal scholars and economists. The movement is small and slow, but going forward through legislative channels.

In Texas, as in most of the states,

school systems are dependent on property taxes for financial support, which means that more than \$2,500 is spent on a child in one school district while another district may be able to raise less than \$1,000 per pupil. A new law in Connecticut, for example, states that this inequality must be erased.

### New legislation proposed

As taxpayers in New Jersey, Connecticut, and California come to grips with new court rulings regarding a need to "equalize" financial backing for every student regardless of where he lives or how high property values are in his community, new legislation is being proposed.

There is also growing evidence that citizens' groups are studying public school budgets with an eye to economizing. Business managers are not only having to answer the question "How did you spend our money?" but also, "Why did you spend it that way?"

### Quiet integration

While the city of Boston has been grabbing headlines over the struggle to desegregate its public schools, thousands of formerly all-one-race schools (white or black) have quietly welcomed minority students providing them with every possible aid.

In Boston's favor is the fact that the first public secondary school ever in the United States — Boston Latin, circa 1635 — always has been open to every race, color, and creed on the basis of a competitive academic examination.

Examples of racial concern abound. In Berkeley, Calif., as soon as the schools had physical integration, concerned citizens worked for ways to achieve social integration as well. Hundreds of paid and unpaid parents came to school to help integrate adult staffs, to ease the language problems, to provide special reading aid, to help develop a respect for all creeds, cultures, races.

### Welcomed back

Berkeley is not a special or isolated case. There are many others. For example, quietly and without national fanfare, Greene County, Ala., which is predominantly black, has welcomed back into the public schools the white children who formerly sought isolation in an all-white academy.

Guidance counselors, once concentrating solely on college-preparatory juniors and seniors, have expanded their work to find jobs for non-college-bound graduates. Vocational-technical centers act as magnet schools for students from all-academic high schools. These "voc-tec" schools provide high-school programs

by day and adult skill training by night.

While some textbook companies claim they must "water down" their material, there are publishers who are placing in secondary-level texts material that used to be reserved for colleges and even graduate schools. Films and tapes of "living history" calling on the finest thinkers around the world are available to students in the smallest and most isolated school districts.

Another effort to improve the quality of education which has excited schoolmen from coast to coast is the Poets-in-the-Classroom Project. In Medicine Bow, Wyo., for example, schoolchildren can meet and talk with a nationally prominent poet. They can write for the poet, listen to the poet read his poems, and be introduced to the world's great poetry.

### A growing concern

While it is true that teachers have become more militant and that many staffs think first of their own working conditions and only secondly of the conditions for pupils, there is growing evidence of a new pool of concerned and dedicated teachers.

Young men in growing numbers are finding satisfaction in nursery schools, kindergartens, and primary grades. This has been espe-

cially helpful for children from broken homes who may have grown up surrounded by adult women.

There is a trend for community personnel with special skills to tutor or work with small groups of students. Some senior citizens in Minneapolis, for instance, help youngsters in wood shops to turn out better birdhouses.

### Grading revised

Students, interested in a special subject, can often find a teacher, design a course, determine standards, and add to a school's curriculum. Grading systems are being revised, and Newark Academy, an independent school in Livingston, N.J., allows students to retake, if they wish, enough times to move up from an incomplete grade to an "A" with distinction.

Integration is working, money is being wisely spent, standards and high quality are being maintained, colleges are adjusting to new manpower needs, schools are adjusting their programs to provide relevant education to a wide variety of student needs.

Yet this is not true for all students in all institutions. As the leaders in education point out in this section, the present struggle to offer every American a high-quality education is important. It is worthy of our best efforts.

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# education issues today

## How schools must adjust to serve new generation

By Harold Howe II  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
The five most important education issues of the next two years in the United States are:

1. How do schools and colleges start adjusting their teaching methods, curricula, and human relationships to serve a generation that will live in a limited growth economy and in a world whose nations are increasingly interdependent?

2. Will the United States allow its schools and colleges to keep struggling constructively with the changes needed to serve minority groups and women with more equity or will it cop out on these issues?

3. Can the humanities (history, literature, language, the arts, etc.) renew their place in schools and colleges in the face of competition from science, technology, and the social sciences that now are winning out?

4. Can educators diminish the paradox that seems to exist between the idea of excellence in education and the idea of equal opportunity, so that

the masses of people we have moved into our schools and colleges have a chance for experiences that are more than mediocre?

5. Can we rid ourselves of the notion that education takes place at a certain age inside a particular type of institution and recognize that it takes place lifelong and in all human experiences, and can we start adjusting our institutions accordingly?

Mr. Howe is vice-president, Division of Education and Research, the Ford Foundation and former United States commissioner of education.

## U.S. to fund 11 new children's TV shows

"Sesame Street" and the "Electric Company" have proved such successful children's television shows that the federal government has decided to fund 11 new shows of similar format.

All of the new programs focus on different cultures found in America, and are intended to increase interracial understanding among children. The new TV series will be funded under the Emergency School Aid Act.

## Job market seen tight until 1985

By a staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

It is no news to college graduates that the job market is tight. But according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the situation might even become tighter for degree holders between now and 1985.

While over 15 million college graduates are expected to enter the labor force by 1985, it is estimated that there will be only about 14.5 million new jobs requiring a college degree. Most of the oversupply of college educated workers will be felt between 1980 and 1985 and will probably be absorbed into the service sector of the economy, according to the bureau.

Underemployment and job dissatisfaction are expected to be the major problems for college-educated workers. Traditionally job dissatisfaction has led to the decreased productivity and contributed to the inflationary spiral. Another expected side effect is expected to be a faster employee turnover.

Statistics also show that over 40 percent of the labor force will be women by 1985.

## Today's five crucial challenges

By Allan W. Ostar  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
It is somewhat difficult to identify five discrete education issues facing the United States within the next two years. As with many of the problems our society faces — such as efforts to increase energy sources and the concern that we may be inflicting irreparable damage to the environment — the issues are related among themselves and to broader issues in society.

However, five general issues which Americans will face in the very near future, if not already, are:

• An inability to afford the rising costs of college.

• The need for more accessible adult-education programs as re-education and retraining become of vital importance.

• A need for new curriculum which provides the skills needed for our new technologies and the knowledge required for improvement in areas of health, environment, and social services.

• A greater use of college and university resources in the community to stimulate constructive solu-

tions to the complex problems which face the average citizen, who, at the present time, finds these problems bewildering and frustrating.

• A need to reverse the current trend in which authority needed to take these actions is passing from the local lay boards of trustees to state-wide agencies.

### Rising cost crucial

The most critical issue facing higher education in the United States is the escalating cost of a college education. If the current trend in rising tuitions continues, more and more young people — as well as adults — will be priced out of college.

Although tuition in both public and private institutions has risen in recent years, the problem is particularly critical in public institutions because of their historic function as providers of equal educational opportunity. An opportunity formerly made possible because of relatively low cost.

In the past 10 years, the average tuition in public four-year institutions has doubled. The total cost of attending a public four-year college or university (including tuition, room and board, books, fees, etc.) is now \$2,500 a year for resident students. In

private institutions the figure is approximately \$4,100.

### Funds not adequate

The figures gain perspective when compared with the amount of money which American families can pay for a year of college. According to recent figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a family earning \$12,800 annually can afford to spend approximately 6 percent of its yearly budget on education, recreation, and entertainment. Even the total money in this category, \$722, falls far short of present college costs.

If the trend of the past few years continues, the situation will become much worse. For example, the New England Board of Higher Education has projected total educational costs for New England resident students based upon an annual 7.1 percent inflation rate.

According to its figures, by the time a child now 12 years old reaches college age, it will cost \$19,085 for four years at a public university. For a child now five years old, this figure reached \$30,845.

Mr. Ostar is executive director of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

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# education issues today

## Many goals for U.S. schools

By James A. Harris  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Injustice stains the fabric of American society. Its cruel components penetrate layer after layer of social facade, leaving the soul of a nation soiled and in tatters.

Educational neglect drains our energies, diminishing our greatness in the process. Does anyone care?

Two million school-age children are not in school. One million Americans, ages 12 to 17, are illiterate. Over 500,000 children are sent to juvenile detention homes each year. Schools are failing our children, and the nation is failing our schools.

Pockets of neglect surround us. Such as: urban inner cities where one-third of our students live; Indian reservations; barrios of the Southwest; Appalachia with its disadvantaged whites; youth detention and correctional centers.

Nowhere is educational quality consistent. Excellent schools are surrounded by neglect and neglected schools are surrounded by excellence. Poor children go to poor schools; rich children go to rich schools. The system in inequality is self-perpetuating. Poor schools must be eliminated. But this won't happen just by wishing it were so. Better education will reach our neglected children only when opportunities in all areas of life are improved.

To turn around generations of neglect will require drastic action. Vast increases in federal funding are im-

perative, although society will save over the longer haul in reduced crimes, lighter welfare loads, more productive citizens, and in countless other ways. Concern in the form of legislative action from elected leaders at all levels of government must begin immediately.

### Proposed steps

In neglected areas, funds must be available to:

- Reduce class size to 10.
- Provide master teachers who can relate to the life-styles of neglected children.
- Provide individualized instruction at all levels.
- Provide schools that never close out education to both children and their parents.
- Employ specialists such as psychologists, visiting teachers, reading teachers, and nutritionists.
- Provide free higher education for neglected students.
- Provide better health services for neglected families.
- Provide home demonstration agents to improve the quality of family life.
- Provide job assistance for neglected families.
- Establish "schools of inquiry" that offer internships which allow teacher candidates to absorb the life-styles of the neglected people they serve.
- Kind standardized testing for ability grouping and labeling students.
- Eradicate discrimination based on sex, race, language, religion, and

national origin in policies, practices, and curriculums.

Establish community ombudsmen to relieve frustrations created by vast, impersonal educational bureaucracies.

These programs require support from all segments of society. If developed and mandated by school authorities alone, they will not work.

Teachers can help awaken a slumbering society that for generations has allowed inequality to infect our schools.

Through collective bargaining, teachers are able to lay open for public attention the needs and prob-

lems of public schools. For this reason the National Education Association with its nearly 10,000 state and local affiliates and its partners in the Coalition of American Public Employees are fighting for a national collective bargaining law for teachers and other public employees.

Teachers have achieved unprecedented political power. Teacher support, for example, helped elect 250 members of Congress in the national election last November.

### A higher conscience

Through collective bargaining, through political organizing, through lobbying, teachers can elevate the conscience of society so that neglect

will be noticed and the stain of injustice can be cleaned from the fabric of American society.

Other important issues American education faces in the next two years are:

- The crisis in selecting instructional materials.
- School funding by the federal government.
- Teacher unionization and collective bargaining rights for all public employees.
- The alleged surplus of teachers and better utilization of teacher talent.

Mr. Harris is the president of the National Education Association.

### More to come on key issues

Additional articles by educational leaders regarding the major issues confronting United States public schools and colleges will appear Jan. 27 and Feb. 3.

As the year progresses, the Monitor will explore issues in schools and colleges around the world.

We're especially interested in hearing from the consumers themselves — from students in school or university or in adult-education classes.

Won't you please take a moment to fill out the box appearing today on the first page of the second section?

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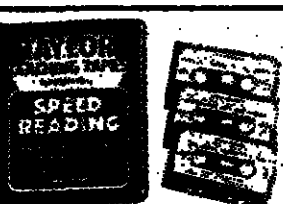
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# education issues today

By A. Graham Down  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

## Meeting the crisis of fuzzy literacy

Washington  
For many people, issues have to be incendiary to seem important. I have deliberately chosen five issues relating to United States education regardless of their capacity to inspire controversy. They are:

- Should demonstrable standards of achievement be required for a high-school diploma?
- Should able and ambitious students be permitted to proceed at their own pace?
- Should education be defined solely or primarily in terms of its value in preparing young people for jobs?
- How can we increase the quality of instruction at a time when the turnover of teachers is extremely low?

• How can we best make further progress toward genuine equality of educational opportunity?

### The most important

Of all these issues, none is more crucial to the needs of contemporary society than the first. In spite of the unprecedented rate of change in modern times (longer life expectancy, declining work ethic, changing social patterns, and so forth), the fact remains that the constants in life are still much more important than the variables. To allow high school seniors to graduate without a basic minimum competence in communication skills, oral and written, is to deny them the *sine qua non* of a successful life. Human beings cannot coexist without these abilities; without them, civilized society as we know it is doomed.

In this context, people have a right to expect such competence of our

secondary school graduates. Right now there is a national literary crisis of unprecedented school magnitude.

### Failure of precision

There is a singular failure of precision in everyday speech. There is little capacity for rational analysis and virtually no awareness of complexity.

Colleges are being forced to reintroduce courses in Freshman English Composition.

Less and less attention is given to expository writing in most public schools.

As a remedy, I would suggest a restructuring of the English curriculum K-12 in a sequential manner, emphasizing phonics, grammar, and syntax, and above all repeated practice in essay writing. Where possible, I would recommend that classes be

grouped by ability. Further, I would advocate that promotion from one grade to another be determined by a series of proficiency examinations testing predetermined levels of minimum academic achievement.

### Examination credit

The principle of credit-by-examination has long been accepted in post-secondary education. Increasingly it is being used more extensively by students of all ages (for instance to identify middle-management potential in industry), as post-secondary education becomes more diversified. I am therefore suggesting that some junior varsity equivalents to the CEEB College Level Examination Program instruments be developed based on reasonable expectations for all grade levels.

The logical corollary to a system such as this would be that some students would stay longer and others

a shorter time than the traditional 12-grade sequence. This would provide legitimate options and recognize different approaches for different needs. As today's students are more mature relative to their age than their chronological counterparts of previous generations, and considerably more aware, the traditional 16 years to a BA is for many, and possibly for most, a needlessly long time.

With costs of both secondary and post-secondary education skyrocketing, the increased managerial efficiency which such a system would provide may well prove an economic necessity. But to do less than this is to deprive our young people of their national birthright — the right to enjoy the opportunity to master the basic communication skills before leaving high school for the world beyond it.

Mr. Down is executive director of the Council for Basic Education.

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## ★ Wessell calls faculty unionization critical issue

★ Continued from Page 5

• The adequate financing of both public and private higher education as costs soar beyond the capability of most families to meet them.

• The maintenance of a proper balance between liberal learning and professional training.

• The access of minorities to the professions.

• The use of instructional technology whose potential has hardly been tapped.

### Great impact forecast

The resolution of the first of these, the unionization of faculties and col-

lective bargaining, will have the greatest impact, most immediately and in the future.

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and procedures are simply transferred from the industrial world to the academic world.

Unionization of college and university faculties as a general rule seems inevitable. The critical issue, then, becomes the form it takes. It will be all pervasive in its influence.

At first it may seem that it will determine only scales of compensation, administrative relationships, and grievance procedures. Inevitably it will determine the basic character and quality of higher education.

Mr. Wessell is president of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

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# education issues today

## Inflation seen biggest threat facing U.S. public education

By Harold V. Webb  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Evansville, Ind. It seems to me the monstrous impact of inflation threatens to override all other issues facing American public education and may largely determine how these other issues are resolved.

Unfortunately, other knotty questions won't wait for inflation to subside. Among the most important are:

- Continuing desegregation of the schools, especially in the North, along with implementing affirmative-action programs.
- The growth of public-employee unions, especially among teachers, coupled with heightened job tenure.
- Expansion of the civil rights of students and teachers in areas such as due process, privacy, sex discrimination, access to school records.
- Controversies over control of curricular content, textbooks, library books, and ancillary instructional materials.

### Salaries pushed up

The most dramatic impact inflation has had on public education has come in the one area where school boards find it most difficult to economize — staff salaries. About 80 percent of school budgets go to pay the salaries of the nearly 3,000,000 people employed by our public-school systems. Salaries will continue to rise be-

cause of inflationary pressures. And in hard times, teachers are reluctant to change jobs, so they remain and acquire more seniority, hence higher pay. Staff cuts or resistance to pay increases cause the greatest controversy in the community and the greatest deprivation to the children's education.

School boards also must focus on more mundane areas when discussing the impact of inflation on local schools, such as costs of fuel, electricity, maintenance and repair of buildings, new building construction, classroom supplies. I'm afraid these prosaic items don't seem very significant to the general public. But those of us who, on a day-to-day basis, must juggle all the factors that go into maintaining quality schools are well aware that these things, too, impinge directly on what happens in the classrooms.

### The largest 'industry'

Thus, we feel keenly that surviving the blows of inflation may be the single most crucial issue facing America's public schools today.

Laboring under inflationary burdens, school boards are trying to run the nation's largest "industry," involving 29 percent of the population and accounting for 8 percent of the gross national product. Unlike other industries, however, this one can't pass along its increased costs to the consumer. Our public-school system is a consumer of goods and services

itself. Like other consumers, it has only two ways to cope with inflation — increase income or cut spending.

Any sizable spending cuts can only come out of the educational hides of the students. The painful staff cuts being made by many systems bring about larger class sizes and less attention to the individual student's needs. Cutting services such as food and transportation only means that parents must pick up this burden at a greater cost and a reduced efficiency. If construction is deferred, maintenance and instructional materials reduced, extracurricular activities curtailed, pencil and paper supplies cut back, textbooks rationed, audiovisual aids eliminated — if things like

these happen, the quality of education inevitably suffers.

### Bigger burden seen

If schools try to increase their income by raising local taxes, the result is to increase the economic burdens on individuals, slow consumption, and intensify the recession without in any way reducing inflation.

Given these agonizing dilemmas, the country's schools boards are looking — without a great deal of hope — to the Ford administration and to Congress for solutions. Only about seven cents out of every dollar spent on public education now comes from the federal government; it should be 33 cents.

The federal government simply is a more efficient tax collector and better able to spread tax burdens equally. It also can borrow more efficiently and at lower rates than can local government. The experience of federal revenue-sharing (from which education

does not benefit) has shown that increased federal aid does not have to mean sacrificing the basic principles of local lay control of education. Indeed, if anything, revenue sharing has demonstrated how little control the federal government has exerted over local discretion in the expenditure of funds coming from Washington to local governments.

### Benefits possible

And, certainly, federal monetary policies should be learned to bring about lower interest rates which, in turn, will increase property values, thereby increasing the tax base for education and other services. Lower interest rates also will help to reopen the depressed school bond market.

Won't all this spending on education simply create more inflation? The answer is a resounding "no." Education is one major part of the economy that promotes more economic produc-

tivity without passing inflation on to other consumers. Lack of education may be the single greatest deterrent to the productivity of a technologically advanced society. Skimping on education inflates the costs to the economy of sustaining unemployed, welfare recipients, criminals, and the chronically underemployed. And it deprives the nation of those billions of tax dollars these people might have contributed had they been beneficiaries of sound educational programs.

Cutting school budgets won't fight today's inflation, but it is likely to guarantee another national crisis by diminishing one of America's greatest resources, the potential of its young people.

Mr. Webb is executive director of the National School Boards Association, representing approximately 90,000 men and women serving on 16,000 public-school boards.

### Collective bargaining

The term "collective bargaining" needs explaining, especially to laymen. One of the clearest explanations we've seen is distributed by the League of Women Voters of Massachusetts, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02116 (50 cents).

The 12-page mimeographed monograph is entitled "Collective Bargaining and Community Involvement in Education: The Trouble with Negotiations," and is authored by Robert L. Ridgley, a member of the Portland, Ore., School Board since 1966.

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# education issues today

Healing needed for schism

## Between academics and job training

By Lowell A. Burkett  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The most critical issue in education today is that schools are not educating their pupils, and until that issue is solved we face a vitiated public school system.

At least 40 percent of high school graduates are victims of what is known as general education. Armed with a high school diploma but with neither the credentials to enter college nor the skills to hold a job, they have nowhere to go but the streets.

Until vocational education with its time-tested principles of sound training is integrated into the public school system, equally accepted with college preparatory courses, equally supported, and equally revered by educators and public alike — until that time, the education we offer our young is half a loaf.

### Aversion to change

Most educators subscribe, at least in theory, to the integration of vocational and academic education, more recently gaining currency under the label of "career education." Yet the schism between vocational and academic

educators is long in healing. It remains a factor to contend with, an issue in itself, and both sides have some bending to do.

Vocational educators still smarting under an early stigma are a sensitive lot; inclined to hold themselves aloof. Academic educators on the other hand, apparently serene in their elitism, wonder what they can gain from the merger.

Add to this the educator's deep-seated aversion to change, and you have a third problem. Nothing in education is more readily admitted than the need for a "climate of change." Magazine articles, conference papers, research studies, and whole seminars are devoted to the topic, but change is seldom and slow, appearing to require a jolt from outside.

It took Sputnik to turn American education toward science and engineering in 1958. What will it take in 1975 to turn it to the needs of disillusioned and jobless youth?

### Funds channeled elsewhere

The best will in the world, however, cannot restore vigor to a faltering system unless the dollars are there to finance corrective steps. How public funds for education are dispensed will

say much about the course education will take and what it will become.

In vocational education the signs are not encouraging. Federal funds, which for years have acted as a catalyst for state and local support, now are being channeled through government agencies into programs outside the public schools, with no guarantee that the programs will be administered and taught by trained vocational educators. And in view of new revenue-sharing measures, with no assurance that the funds will go where they are needed most.

Categorical funding, the stipulation that certain percentages of public funds be allocated to known deficiencies, is a safeguard that education can ill afford to lose.

The solution to our most critical education problem, then, is equal rights for that vast group of students who are not college bound. Needed: a sound program of vocational education firmly enmeshed in the public schools and so well planned and integrated that it loses all alien connotation.

Mr. Burkett is Executive Director of the American Vocational Association.

## \* Ayrault's five-point enhancement plan

\*Continued from Page 5

Originally, American educators made little distinction between different methods or goals for schooling. An immigrant people had no need to protect pluralism. Recently, valid concern for racial and economic divisions makes us distrust choice. But we are also now more keenly aware of divergence in legitimate methods or goals for learning, and aware that pluralism needs support to survive the homogenization of mass culture.

### Tradition spotlighted

Some government schools now offer alternatives, a healthy development, but must preclude one of the most obvious: learning within a religious tradition. Are we so confident of our society's moral integrity that we can discourage those who seek religious schooling?

Our new acceptance of alternatives could best be supported by providing to individuals the financial means for the equivalent of 14 years of schooling, letting them choose the nature and timing to best suit their motivation, their career, or avocational development. Consider the imagination to be released, the variety of educational experiences to be spawned, utilizing, for example, public libraries, travel, apprentice programs.

We would develop methods other than school assignment to prevent discrimination, just as we legislate against discrimination in housing but stop short of assigning homes. Against the often patrimonial claim that parents or students are incapable of wise choices, a minimum licensing would be required, just as we license but do not assign doctors. If professional educators have useful advice to offer about school choices, students and parents will listen.

With local control of schools now increasingly threatened by the shift to state funds, indirect funding through parents would shift the focus of transaction and accountability from state-school to school-parent, keeping it local. The current preoccupation with objectively measured accountability has created a monster which eventually will collapse of its own weight. Even the crude measures available today are simply too expensive in personnel and dollars for comprehensive application. Such methods belong to research or to occasional sample assessments.

As imperfect as it is, the simplest, cheapest, most immediately effective device for accountability is a student's capacity to avoid or withdraw.

### Independence promoted

Employment emphasizes reciprocal relationships and responsibility. It

promotes independence, whereas prolonged dependence retards maturity. A special problem is presented by those few who need extended graduate training.

Political skill is necessary in mass society for people to exercise control over their lives. Its absence breeds frustration or withdrawal. But action involves consequences for others, and survival requires understanding of relationship to all humans on this planet.

Divorce damages too many of our young, let alone adults. Why are so many unable to maintain happily a basic human commitment? What we learn would contribute generally to other human associations, especially new relationships between the sexes in work and society.

Size. Rarely can elementary or secondary schools over 500 avoid processing students. Especially where motivation is low, where there is evidence of detachment or alienation (high vandalism, theft, absenteeism), teachers and principal should know the name and face of every student. Modern industry is learning how size affects the personal dynamics of production; schools must pay attention.

Mr. Ayrault is treasurer of the National Association of Independent Schools, Board of Directors, and headmaster of the Lakeside School, Seattle.

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By Robert Nye

This is Elizabeth Bowen's last book, and contains the first few chapters of her unfinished autobiography as well as the beginning of a novel on which she was working at the time of her death in 1973.

These items are the most substantial matter in the volume, although the text of a nativity play which she

### Books

composed for production in an Irish cathedral, an essay on one of Proust's characters, and a re-issue of her sensible and astute "Notes on Writing a Novel" have been added to make up the collection. The result is a stylish and attractive selection of miscellanea by a writer of charm.

I do not think that it could be made out to be more than that, and the attempts offered in the foreword by Miss Bowen's friend and literary executor, Spencer Curtis Brown, are a little embarrassing. What I mean is that Elizabeth Bowen's art — and I am thinking of her published novels and stories as well as this particular posthumous book — is an art that should strike even the least sensitive reader as intense, subtle, and precise. But it does lack scope.

The best things she did were moderate and thoughtful, and her finest criticism was always on other minor writers. About genius (which sometimes has little enough to do with merely writing smoothly) she had nothing to say. I instance her brief nod, in passing, to James Joyce, whose "Ulysses" she once referred to as a "psychological story" that

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## A writer who allowed herself no fudge

Pictures and Conversations, by Elizabeth Bowen. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$7.95.

reminded of James Russell Lowell's lines about Poe:

Here comes Poe with his Raven,  
like Barnaby Rudge,  
Three fifths of him genius and two  
fifths sheer fudge.

It is the three fifths that Elizabeth Bowen always missed. And she missed them because she allowed herself no fudge.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist.

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# sports

## Change of pace

### A Cinderella who got rich

By Phil Elderkin

Nobody makes gold out of clay these days any better than Chris Evert, who has been named Female Athlete of the Year by the Associated Press.

Putting Chris on a clay tennis court is like hanging a curve ball to Hank Aaron; presenting Kareem Abdul-Jabbar with the opportunity for a dunk shot; or running Franco Harris against a paper line.

Miss Evert also dispatched her rivals well enough on other tennis surfaces last year to win more than \$260,000 in official prize money. But put her on clay and you've just equipped Jascha Heifetz with a Stradivarius.

Chris led the AP's nationwide balloting with 296 votes, compared with 97 for Billie Jean King; 29 for Olympic gymnast Olga Korbut; and 27 for teen-age track star Mary Decker.

Last year Miss Evert won two of tennis's Big Four championships (the French Open and Wimbledon), but lost to Evonne Goolagong twice — in the Australian Open and at Forest Hills. Chris also won 13 other tournaments, including the Italian, John Player in England; U.S. Clay Courts; Canadian Open; an invitational affair in Japan; plus eight on the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association's women's circuit.

Wimbledon, of course, was widely ballyhooed in the press as a possible His and Her triumph for Chris and her fiancé, Jimmy Connors. And it was. Miss Evert beat Soviet star Olga Morozova, while Connors wiped out Ken Rosewall.

But their scheduled Nov. 8 wedding date turned out to be made of plastic. First it was postponed, then broken entirely. Chris made a brief statement at the time that both had decided their tennis careers were more important to them than marriage.

Now 20, and having grown 3½ inches and added 10-15 pounds in the last 30 months, Miss Evert has introduced more power into her game.

In fact, even though she sometimes still plays like she is tied to the baseline, her new aggressiveness has surfaced often enough to be noticed and commented upon. Certainly it is a mark of her growing tennis maturity.

"I've always waited for the other person to make the mistakes and then I'd try to capitalize on them," she explained. "But now I find myself trying for the put-away shot sometimes. I'm

loosening up a little in how I play the game."

Probably the best way to appreciate Chris Evert as a tennis machine is to sit in back of her during part of a match against a strong opponent. Although you miss seeing her poker face, the chance to watch her footwork, observe her ground strokes, and follow her returns as they hug both sidelines provide its own rewards.



Chris Evert

Miss Evert is also a fashion plate on court. Her freshly scrubbed face, long hair parted in the middle and tied back with a cast of rainbow ribbons, and natural good looks make her a model for teen-age girls everywhere.

Early in the financial endorsement game there were quite a few manufacturers of tennis clothes who wanted her name on a contract so they could exclusively feature the "Christie Look." Now that endorsement, along with several others, reportedly adds another \$150,000 to her yearly income.

To those who watched Little Miss Cinderella right from the beginning, the basics of Miss Evert's tennis game have not changed. But they have gotten stronger and more polished. Today she is beating her rivals easier than she used to and that includes Billie Jean King.

As for romance, Chris once told Time Magazine: "Too long a tennis career can ruin a girl and harden her. Tennis isn't the most important thing in my life. It's so materialistic. Marriage and family are more important and so is religion — and love. I'd rather be known for being a girl than for being a tennis player."

## Competition, not records, keeps Brock playing

By Larry Eldridge  
Sports writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

All the excitement over Lou Brock's 118 stolen bases last year centered around his conquest of Maury Wills' single season mark of 104. Generally overlooked was the fact that he is now also closing in on Ty Cobb's lifetime major league record of 892.

Brock moved up from fifth to second on the all-time list last season, surpassing the totals of Hall of Famers Honus Wagner, Max Carey, and Eddie Collins. Now with 768 he has only Cobb in front of him, and barring the unforeseen he should catch him too in another couple of years.

Like most athletes in such situations, though, Larcenous Lou knows his best chance of eventually breaking the record is to put it out of his mind as much as possible.

"I don't think about goals and records," he said during a quick visit to Boston. "Competition is what keeps me playing — the psychological warfare of matching skill against skill, and wit against wit. If you're successful in what you do over a period of time, you'll start approaching records, but that's not what you're playing for. You're playing to challenge and be challenged."

### Gives Sizemore credit

Brock already holds numerous base stealing records, but his previous single season high was 74 back in 1966. His successful assault on Wills' mark last year thus seemed all the more remarkable in view of the fact that it came at a stage of his career when most players are starting to go down in their statistics rather than up.

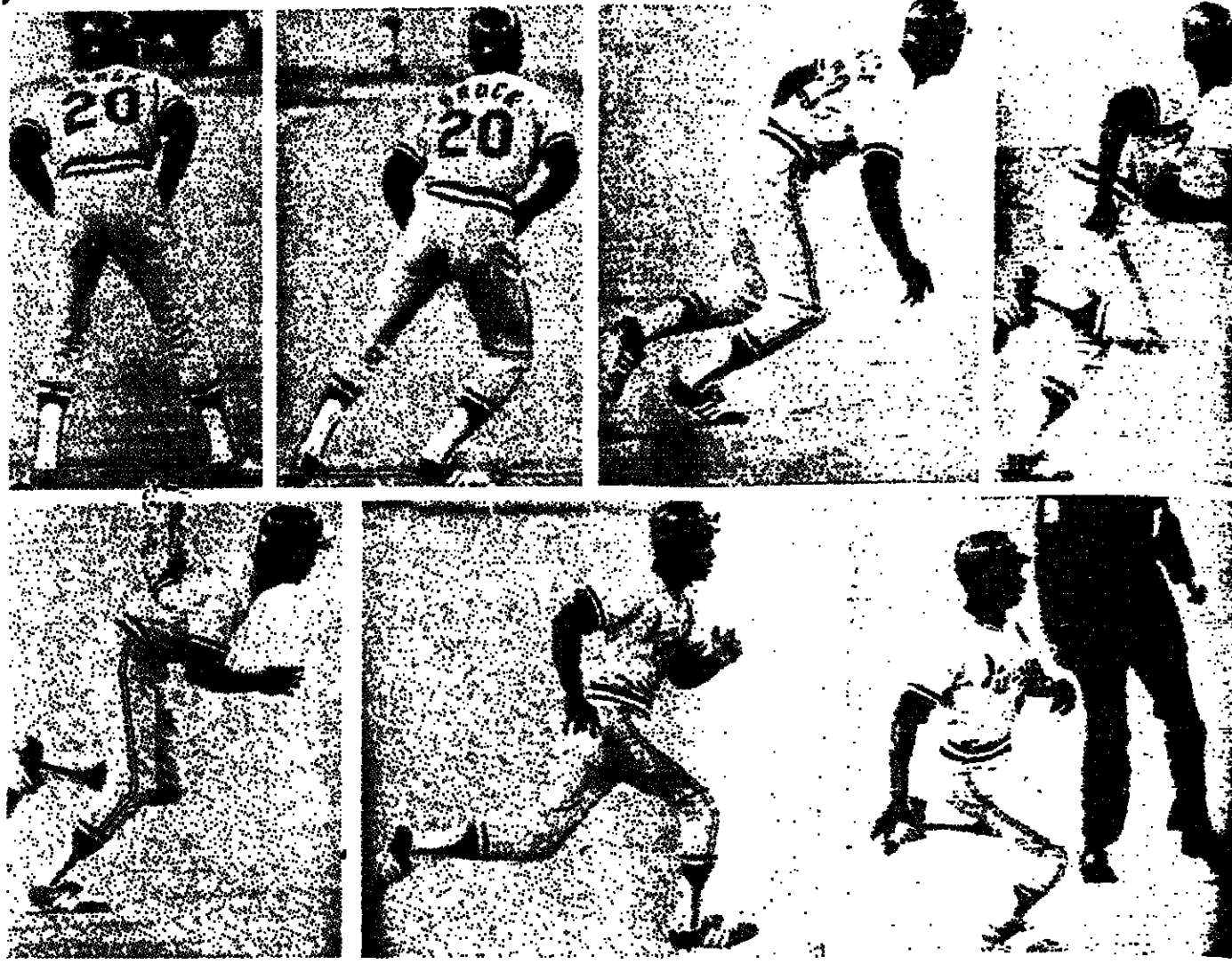
"I can't explain that either," the 35-year-old St. Louis Cardinals' outfielder said. "I do know, though, that stealing bases depends on a lot of things other than speed."

"People find it hard to accept the fact that I have only average speed, but it's true. I go down the line from home to first in about 3.8 or 3.9 seconds, while some of these guys make it in 3.3 or 3.4. So you can see I'm really back in the crowd."

"But stealing involves so much else, like the study of tendencies and habits. It's definitely a science. And the guy batting behind you is much more important than people realize." Ted Sizemore became a master at that job last year, and we worked together perfectly. If you want to see how much he meant, just check what happened when he was out for 23 games. I think I got thrown out eight times in 12 tries.

"So he deserves a lot of the credit for all those thefts. He's my partner in crime!"

A lot of people were stunned when Brock lost out to Steve Garvey of Los Angeles in last year's National League MVP voting. Lou reacted angrily in the heat of the moment, too,



Larcenous Lou stole a record 118 bases during 1974 season

declaring that: "If I steal 1,000 bases next year and they vote me the award, I won't accept it." But does he still feel that way after a few weeks of cool reflection?

"There's no guarantee they'd give it to me even then," he hedged when the question was put to him.

But if they did? Would he really pull a George C. Scott or a Marlon Brando?

"Yes, I'd turn it down," he said. "What good is an award when the choice of the winner is so inconsistent? I think the MVP has lost a lot of its glamour because of things like this through the years."

### Blasts inconsistency

Lou has a point there, all right. MVP selections have been notorious for their miscarriages of justice — as when Ted Williams was passed over in the year he hit .406. There have been plenty of other questionable votes too, but none more so than the slighting of Brock last year.

To begin with, you don't steal all those bases unless you get on a lot. Lou hit .306 with 194 hits, and he also walked 61 times and was hit by pitches twice.

Once on base, of course, Brock's presence always had a disconcerting effect on the entire defense — making opposing pitchers lose their concentration and forcing catchers and infielders into those little mistakes which so often start rallies.

All this was certainly the biggest single factor in keeping the Cardinals in the NL East race until the last few days, but in the end they lost out by 1½ games. Unfortunately for Brock, there's always a hard core of voters who take the illogical position that the MVP must be a member of a pennant-winning team rather than the best player in the league. The Dodgers, of course, did win the pennant, and there were enough of these voters in 1974 to tilt the scales in favor of Garvey.

"This crutch about being on a pennant winner — it's not a criterion," Brock said. "Furthermore, they're not even consistent about it. One time they vote that way and another time they don't. Last year's American League award [to Jeff Burroughs of the non-pennant winning Texas Rangers] made the National League writers look kind of silly, didn't it?"

## Ski budget cut

By the Associated Press

The widespread economic slump has forced the U.S. Ski Team to reduce its operating budget for the 1974-75 competitive season by \$65,800.

The U.S. Ski Educational Foundation has announced that projected contributions to support the team have not fully materialized. "This is a very poor year for fund raising, as any foundation or charity in the United States can attest," said Bradford Briggs, president of the foundation, which is the fund-raising and governing body of the ski team.

Cost reductions have been made in both the alpine and nordic programs.

"Fortunately, the majority of the programs planned for the season will be carried out and we have not had to cut back on coaching and staff personnel," Briggs said.

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## How to pamper a pig

Hamlet became my pig because no one else wanted him. His mother had so many piglets that there was no room for the smallest. I did not intend his name to be a pun. At first he seemed to be a gloomy little one, so he was named after the man.

Hamlet was so small that he could stand with all four feet on one of my hands. The circumstances that had made him an unwanted pig turned out to be to his advantage. Well swaddled in warm towels, placed upon a heating pad, the tiny pig slept in a box beside my bed. At three or four hour intervals he awakened to announce the need for another bottle of warm milk.

He became a bouncy little pig, running and playing about the house like a puppy. And, like a puppy, he was taught certain house manners. His learning ability impressed me so that I started teaching him to lie down on command, sit and shake hands like a dog, walk on a leash. I am not one who favors the teaching of silly tricks to animals but I was entranced by what I had heard about the intelligence of pigs and I wanted to discover how much Hamlet could learn.

When I tapped my fingers on the floor he sprawled because then he got his belly rubbed. When he sat and shook hands he was given a bite to eat. The easiest trick was to have him come when called as he wanted to follow me around anyway since he, like all pigs, was sociable. It wasn't difficult to teach him to roll a ball around with his rubbery nose.



Courtesy of the Bowdoin College Museum of Art, Brunswick, Maine  
"Pig I": Lithograph by Thomas Cornell

Around and around in the house, from room to room, up and down the hall he pursued his ball. It was a substitute for his litter mates with whom he would have played.

One of his first moments of extreme joy was when a pan of water was placed on the floor so that he could learn to drink on his own. He dipped his snout into it, squealed, and did a little dance around and around the pan, splashing himself from time to time. He knew that pigs are water-loving animals.

But his greatest moment was the first time he was taken outdoors to play on warm, grassy, earth. He plowed moist earth with his tiny snout. He sprawled and squirmed.

He crooned little songs, muttered to himself, bit at the grass. He was so happy a little pig that I thought that of all creatures on earth at the moment, this was the most joyful.

As he grew bigger and the weather grew warmer, Hamlet stayed outdoors more and more. He liked being around the barnyard. But at feeding time every afternoon he trudged toward the house, stood and shrieked for me to come. He turned, stepped toward the barn, came back, called me. He kept this up until I attended to my proper duties, the first in order to feed Hamlet.

I have three pigs. At an early age Wallace ran away from home and became my pig. His personality was

so great that I felt I must write a book about him, and did. But the odd thing is that I never felt as if I wrote that book. It was as if Wallace sat beside my typewriter and told me what words to write down.

Little Brother is the youngest of the three, but also the biggest and the most sweet tempered. He loves cows and horses and though occasionally a horse bites him or swings a kick at him he is not dismayed. On cold nights when horses sprawl on warm earth Little Brother cuddles close to one and the horse, too comfortable to stand up, does not chase him away. Little Brother lifts his snout toward a horse's face and speaks friendly words in pig language. He has been known to terrify visiting horses almost out of their wits. Also visiting humans who do not know the language of the pig.

There is no mistaking the mood of a pig. A happy pig mumbles softly to himself, while an annoyed, outraged pig lets everyone know exactly what he thinks. A startled pig whistles, whooshes, makes a half-snoort, half-barking sound. A pig demanding to be petted speaks softly and eagerly.

Though Hamlet is a big old pig now he still frolics on a grassy morning, capable of bounding all the way from the house to the barn, flipping himself from side to side, galloping after the dogs, making breathy remarks.

I don't expect to have a shortage of pigs very soon. Pampered pigs endure.

Judy Van der Veer

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Getting along with others

Why don't people get along better with each other? So many of our daily contacts with each other suffer needless abrasions. Isn't it time we were able to demonstrate a living Christianity, one that not only revives and restores fractured relationships but also ensures continuing harmony in our dealings with everyone?

Christ Jesus, when asked what was the most important commandment, gave the following reply: "The Lord our God is one Lord: And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Understanding and loving God can help us in our relationships with our neighbor, with everyone we know and meet. Christian Science explains that God is good, that He is divine Love; that, as Jesus said, "the Lord our God is one Lord," and there is no other power or presence.

Man is God's, divine Mind's, idea. He is the spiritual image

and likeness of God, the image and likeness of Love. Man, through reflection, loves God and everything God has created. Self-will and self-love are conquered when they are exchanged for a pure love for God and His will. And how can we help but love God when we realize that He is the source of all goodness and wisdom? How can we not love His spiritual expression — the universe and man? And when we realize that we do love God and can rely on Him, find comfort and peace and purpose in Him, we will want to do His will too. Loving the Father and doing His will enabled Christ Jesus to bless and heal not only those who were his followers but also those who were his worst enemies.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible. Exceptions only confirm this rule, proving that failure is occasioned by a too feeble faith." She also says: "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way. Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action."

If faced with an unpleasant situation, we can assert our spiritual strength and pray that God's will be done, knowing that His power establishes harmony and peace. If someone appears to be unreasonable or aggressive, we need to understand that the true, spiritual being of man is the child of God and as such he is loving, honest, good. Love for God and His idea, man, heals tension, misunderstanding, and ill will.

<sup>1</sup>Mark 12:29-31; <sup>2</sup>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 199; <sup>3</sup>Science and Health, p. 454.

(Elsewhere on this page may be found a translation of this article in Dutch. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Dutch translation.)

## Lists are not to be missed

"Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor."

One of the simplest and richest ways in which we express our reliance for the sheer variety of things is in lists. Like the lining-up of colors in the rainbow, lists of things are arrangements where difference can be enjoyed for its own sake.

In a pamphlet about the market town I live near, is a list of the traders there in 1800: "Cotton spinners, tailors, dressmakers, boot and shoe makers, plumbers and glaziers, plasterers, joiners, blacksmiths and whitesmiths, millwrights, ropemakers, saddlers, corn millers, butchers, tanners, tea-dealers, tallow chandlers, clockmakers etc." But why the "etc."? That weak ending tempts us lesser writers because we are afraid of boring our readers.

Not so Francis Bacon in his masterly essay "Of Gardens." Among numerous plant lists he recom-

mends the following green things for winter:

"Holly; ivy; bay; juniper; cypress trees; yew; pine-apple-trees; fir-trees; rosemary; lavender; periwinkle, the white, the purple and the blue; germander; flags; orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be stoved; and sweet marjoram, warm set." A practical list, no doubt. But I suspect the great Elizabethan of being carried away by the delight of listing. And he echoes in his prose one of the chief ambitions of the gardener in his garden: to have as long a list of plants as possible.

Chaucer's poetry is alive with lists. What is the "Prologue to the Canterbury Tales" if it isn't a list — of people and their characteristics? The 19th-century poet Christopher Smart's poem, "Jubilate Agno," with its conjunctions of animals and men ("Let man and beast appear before him, and magnify his name

together") is a list in the guise of a laudatory procession.

Shakespeare's passion for lists alone might have qualified him for greatness: remember that heap-upon-heap of insulting epithets the good Kent threw at Oswald in "King Lear"? — "A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. . . . Space may force me to use the 'and-so-on' of four dots — but the immortal William listed the lot. He knew his audience."

Lists are useful, climactic, poetic, funny (W. S. Gilbert's patter songs are really lists: "I've got 'em on the list / And none of them are missed") — and are sometimes profound.

If you don't believe me, have a look at Galatians, Chapter 5, Verses 22 and 23. There's nothing listless about that.

Christopher Andreas

[This is a Dutch translation of today's religious article]

Vertaling van het goddelijke artikel dat op deze dag in het Engels voorkomt  
(Een Nederlandse vertaling verschijnt eens in de twee maanden)

## Goed met anderen kunnen omgaan

Waarom kunnen de mensen niet beter met elkaar omgaan? Er is vaak zoveel onnodige wrijving in onze dagelijkse contacten met anderen. Wordt het geen tijd dat we trachten een levend christendom te demonstreren, dat niet alleen gebroken relaties herstelt en nieuw leven schenkt, maar dat bovendien een blijvende harmonie waarborgt in onze onderlinge relaties?

Op de vraag wat het belangrijkste gebod was, gaf Christus Jezus ten antwoord: "De Heere onze God is een enig Heere. En gij zult den Heere uw God liefhebben uit geheel uw hart en uit geheel uw ziel en uit geheel uw verstand en uit geheel uw kracht. Dit is het eerste gebod. En het tweede hieraan gelijk is dit: Gij zult uw naaste liefhebben als uzelf."

God begrijpen en liefhebben kan ons helpen in ons contact met onze naaste, en met een ieder die we kennen of ontmoeten. De Christelijke Wetenschap verklaart dat God het goede is, dat Hij goddelijke Liefde is; "De Heere onze God is een enig Heere," en er bestaat geen andere macht, noch tegenwoordigheid.

De mens is de idee van God, van het goddelijk Gemeed. Hij is het geestelijke beeld, de geestelijke gelijkenis van God, beeld en gelijkenis van Liefde. Door weerspiegeling heeft de mens God en alles wat Hij geschapen heeft lief. Eigenzinnigheid en eigenliefde worden overwonnen zodra ze vervangen worden door een zuivere liefde voor God en Zijn wil. Hoe zouden we anders kunnen dan God liefhebben als we ons realiseren dat Hij de bron van al het goede en alle wijsheid is? Hoe zouden we Zijn geestelijke expressie — het heelal en de mens — niet kunnen liefhebben? En wanneer we erkennen dat we God inderdaad liefhebben en op Hem kunnen vertrouwen, dat we troost en vrede en een doel in Hem vinden, dan zullen we ook Zijn wil wensen te doen. Doordat Jezus de Vader liefhad en

Zijn wil deed, was hij niet alleen in staat zijn volgelingen te zegenen en te genezen, maar ook zijn grootste vijanden.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekker en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, schrijft: "Door de toewijding van de gedachten aan een eerlijke taak kan die taak worden volbracht. Uitsonderingen hierop bevestigen deze regel slechts en bewijzen, dat mislukking door een te zwak vertrouwen wordt veroorzaakt." En: "Liefde bezielt, verlicht, wijst de weg en gaat ons voor. Zuivere beweegredenen geven vleugels aan de gedachte en kracht en vrijheid aan woorden en daden."

Als we voor een onaangename situatie geplaatst worden, kunnen we onze geestelijke kracht aanwenden en bidden dat Gods wil zal geschieden, in het besef dat Zijn macht harmonie en vrede brengt. Als iemand onredelijk of agressief lijkt te zijn, begrijp dan dat het ware, geestelijke wezen van de mens het kind van God is, en daarom liefdevol, eerlijk, goed. Liefde voor God en Zijn idee, de mens, geneest spanningen, wrok en misverstanden.

<sup>1</sup> Marc. 12:29-31; <sup>2</sup> Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift, blz. 199; <sup>3</sup> Wetenschap en Gezondheid, blz. 454.

<sup>4</sup> Christian Science: Uitspraak 'Krijg' 'Salen'.

De Nederlandse vertaling van het boekje der Christelijke Wetenschap, "Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift" door Mary Baker Eddy, is verkrijgbaar met de Engelse tekst op de tegenoverstaande pagina's. Het is te koop in Leiden bij de Christelijke Wetenschap, of kan besteld worden bij Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Voor inschrijvingen betreffende verdere lectuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap in het Nederlands wordt men verzocht schriftelijk tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

## Daily Bible verse

When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him. Prov. 16:7

## Cross-country runner

These meadows almost recognize the rhythms now, recognize the breathing and the flicking of feet through the clipped grass. For years these meadows have heard that breathing, witnessed it in winter condensed like an engine's exhaust. They wonder, perhaps, why an engine's the steadier, and why all the lung's agonies can't do what the wind can do without effort. I have felt the crampings in the thighs and the grittings of hopelessness during a run, and wondered the same myself. I have slowed the pace, relaxed on an upslope, countless times I have spared myself even into the kick on the gunlap. Spears of timothy and the black-eyed susans growing at woods' edge shake ragged in the breeze with greater faith. Yet running I have looked over my shoulder at the moon's light in autumn such that shadows seemed no more than surface stains on the night sky; and have seen sparrows in flocks lift from their peckings breathless in the path before me; have seen what running has not earned, and will run, that running would match the meadows' rest.

Tom Johnson

## The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

Science and Health speaks of God's steadfastness and His law of healing through prayer. It can show you how a change in your concept of God and man can bring healing and regeneration in your life. It will show you how the Bible's promises are fulfilled.

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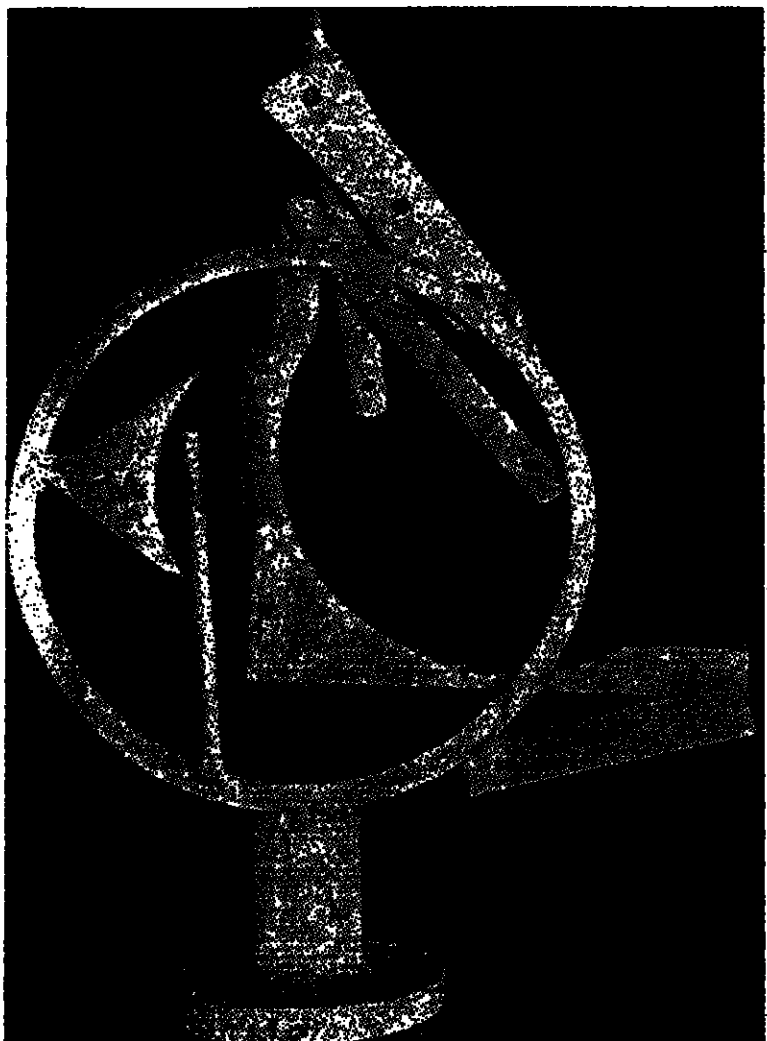
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## A balancing act

David Smith loved handling metal, arranging pieces of scrap into a multitude of forms. Whimsical or serious, his sculptures were rooted in his own experiences while possessing an inherent formal quality. One of the first artists to effectively use space as shape (as Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth did), he delighted in exploring its infinite possibilities. His use of paint as an essential consolidating element rather than for decoration was innovative.

Smith began as a painter working primarily in the Abstract Expressionist vein. He learned to analyze and fragment forms according to Cubist principles and gradually began adding foreign objects like pieces of wood to the surface of his canvas. The transition to sculpture, in-the-round was natural, even inevitable, although the painter's "eye" persisted throughout his career.

"Parrot's Circle" is a small sculpture completed during the final decade of Smith's life. The anthropomorphic reference translates into a simple but compelling frontal arrangement of "found objects," leftover steel pieces of seemingly irrelevant shapes taken from farming machinery manufacturers' scrap heaps. The repetition of a circle motif is particularly strong. The large ring supports the entire structure physically and aesthetically. It asserts its own roundness while defining and interchanging the roles of negative space and positive form. Curved and straight edged sections come in contact with the ring, blending, intersecting, departing from and returning to this stabilizing form as though it were some irresistible power. The entire surface is painted one unifying color, a vague acidic off-white. Not



Courtesy of The Aldrich Museum of Contemporary Art, Ridgefield, Connecticut  
"Parrot's Circle": Steel sculpture by David Smith

evident here is Smith's use of pre-planned, pre-cut stainless-steel sections constructed into huge environmental sculptures (his Cubi series). Instead of painting the surfaces he scrubbed them with a motorized metal brush to achieve a scabrous look that shimmered gloriously in reflected sunlight.

David Smith was a master technician. He perfected his welding skills while working in a war plant

during World War II and was one of the first to come to terms personally with the Machine Age. Instead of rebelling against industrialization he created a unique sense of order and balance through the utilization of all it has to offer. He became one of America's foremost sculptors and his influence is still very much in evidence.

Jacqueline Moss



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Monday, January 20, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY  
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## Upheaval in the House

The Democrats at the wheel of the 94th Congress seem determined to make the new model work better than the old crate. The past week's upheaval over entrenched committee chairmanships shows that things don't have to be the way they have always been. Wednesday's Democratic caucus meeting is expected to do further moving and shaking in the realm of appropriations subcommittees where seniority has placed chairmen often out of tune with majority opinion.

It is nothing to cheer about when plain old politics becomes the controlling factor, as suggested by some of the on-again, off-again challenges to chairmen last week. The luster of reformers dims when it appears that they can be influenced by the purse-string power of the House Administration Committee's Wayne Hays, for example. He was one of the chairmen rejected by the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee but restored by the Democratic caucus.

Nevertheless reform is turning out to be a net result of the whole process. The caucus voted out chairmen Hebert of the Armed Services Committee and Poage of the Agriculture Committee. And

chairman John Gardner of Common Cause spoke for more than his citizens' group when he called their removal "the final healthy act of demolition that brings the seniority system crashing down."

Actually the seniority "system" had been challenged by reforms during the 92nd and 93rd Congresses which set up procedures for voting on committee chairmen, with provision for secret ballots. But so frozen was the tradition of seniority that the reforms were expected to have scant impact.

Now it appears that, as in any effective reform movement, individuals have come on the scene with sufficient commitment to make use of the opportunities on the books.

In this light, with revolt from the past churning, the administration as well as the public has to take note. Congressmen willing to grapple with their own tough issues may be even less ready than ordinary opposition Congresses to accept administration initiatives. It becomes particularly important for both branches to recognize the gravity of national problems and the need to move quickly in the public interest where common ground can be found.

## Auto industry aid

The auto industry is hoping that Washington's switch to fighting recession will snap the buying public out of apathy toward cars.

The industry is not counting on the public to spend its whole tax out in the auto showroom.

But the automakers are relieved that Mr. Ford decided to ask for a tax on all oil products, and not make gasoline alone bear the burden of higher energy taxes. This decision, however, is criticized by many energy experts who see little to be gained by higher taxes on products like heating oil, on which higher prices have less effect in discouraging use.

Automakers do not think the anticipated price increase of about 10 cents a gallon is going to depress sales further or divert commuters to mass transit. They fear most another cutoff in the supply of oil, or government actions that would bring back the long lines at the gas pump.

The industry was pleased to have Mr. Ford seek a five-year moratorium on higher pollution standards. The moratorium, they claim, would help them meet the White House's fuel-economy target of 40 percent improvement in new car mileage by 1980.

What is not said is that two-thirds of the promised fuel-economy gain has been achieved through devices like the catalytic converter. Even larger gains

could be won by sharp cuts in auto weight than from the dubious practice of hedging on emissions standards.

Transportation's big share of total energy use could be further reduced by concentrating on mass transit — a theme slighted in the Ford message. No more lead time or capital is required to improve fuel-saving mass transit networks than to develop new energy resources to sustain the country's gas-thirsty fleet of automobiles.

What the industry would most like — with a quarter million workers laid off, a backlog of 300,000 cars, and the worst sales pace since World War II — is for the government to help ease interest rates on new car loans. The industry got direct aid in the last recession in the form of a federal excise tax cut.

But with General Motors poised to follow Ford and Chrysler's lead and cut prices, Washington may well want to hold back on aid to see how the cuts work.

Auto price cuts would be welcome. They would signal to the public that the sacrifices made in the form of the recession were achieving results against inflation. This perception — bolstered by predictions of economists like Walter Heller that inflation may drop to 5 percent by year-end — could do more for an auto industry revival than one-shot gifts of federal aid.

## Your schools need you

In today's Monitor several leaders in education state what they think are the major issues facing United States schools and colleges. The list is formidable, starting with problems caused by a lack of money.

However, the underlying issue is not basically money but quality.

This is not to underestimate the importance of financing to an adequate educational system. The need of communities to find a wider and more equitable base than property taxes to fund their school systems grows increasingly urgent. But money is only one of the factors determining the quality of education.

We are concerned that a recent study in the U.S. finds some two million children out of school altogether. That publishers of college textbooks say they must "simplify" their books for poorly trained students. That many inner-city minority children are labeled functionally illiterate when they graduate or drop out of school at the age of 16.

Organized teachers have been preoccupied for more than a decade with improving their financial status and working conditions. That these needed improving there is no doubt. But collective bargaining coupled with tenure laws have sometimes made it all but impossible for school systems to weed out the weak teachers and promote the strong.

Teacher-training colleges are

not known to be exciting, dynamic, innovative, top-quality institutions.

School principals and central administrators, who should be intellectual leaders, are often chosen because of organizational not academic skills.

While the trend has been to turn the public schools over to paid educators, legal responsibility for running the schools is in the hands of lay boards of education. Hence the quality of schooling any child receives in the public schools of the state in which he resides is the responsibility of these school boards. And because the boards generally reflect the community at large — whether appointed or elected to office — the responsibility for what local public schools are like should rest squarely on the shoulders of every citizen.

In your community, are the teachers poorly trained and the pupils poorly taught? Is the curriculum outdated, the school atmosphere unruly? Are the playgrounds neglected? Do half the students leave the schools without a marketable skill and unprepared for entrance to college? Do the pupils dislike learning?

If so, the responsibility is in large measure yours. The quality of the local public schools in your community directly reflects the quality of thought you have given these schools and your involvement in them.

'O.K. pop, you crank I'll drive'



Let's think

The more the problems of our time unroll, the more — at least it seems to me — that we need above all a sense of proportion.

So many of these problems are matters of scale. We could live comfortably with a certain number of automobiles, a certain amount of pollution would be self-purified by nature, a certain number of people would make a viable community, or a viable world.

It is exaggeration of growth, unhealthy proliferation, which makes the trouble.

The industrialized world, led by the United States, sins against nature by bloating its consumption of energy (and the things that result from energy) through a period of cheap power. The time of cheap power is rapidly passing, but we have not yet begun seriously to remake our society into an energy-conserving one.

The developing world sins against nature by excessive population growth, seeing children in effect as compensation for the many other deprivations in society. Mouths multiply, hunger grows.

Basis for influence

When the industrial world begins to moderate its consumption of things, when it places emphasis on "better rather than more," when it achieves a moderate-energy rather than a high-energy economy, it can begin to exert a better influence on the high-birth-rate countries.

## A sense of proportion

By Erwin D. Canham

A redefinition of standard of living to place more emphasis on quality and less on quantity, more on saving and mending and recycling than on planned obsolescence, will help the industrial nations to do their part. And then such societies as India may be able to follow the example of the People's Republic of China, and bring population into balance.

The political problems the United States has faced, even the abuse of executive power, have been in large measure a matter of scale. Of course the United States needs a strong presidency. Of course there must be safeguards of national security. Of course the CIA is needed. Of course politicians will strive hard against one another, and sometimes play games.

Zealots break rules

But somehow there is a sense of proportion which should keep all these activities within bounds of what is acceptable in a normal, fallible, but workable human society. There are things you don't do, even if you are an ambitious politician or a powerful bureaucrat.

Somehow, deep down, there are moral absolutes. But in the give and take of human relations there is a lot that happens short of the moral absolute point which can be lived

## Readers write

### 'Tale of two Christmases'

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
With regard to Melvin Maddocks's interesting "Tale of two Christmases": It is only true to the facts to add that just as the commercial Christmas is an imposition on the religious Christmas — so is the religious Christmas an imposition on the apostolic traditions and primitive Christian church. Strange as it may seem, the Christmas celebration does not have the sanction of the Bible, although it commemorates a Biblical event.

For several centuries after Jesus's time there were no Christmases. As Christianity fanned out, pagan customs trickled in. Third-century bishops began to be pressured for a holy day to celebrate Jesus's birthday. Vehemently opposed to such a pagan observance was Origen, one of the fathers of the Eastern church. In 245 A.D. he repudiated as sinful the thought of keeping the birthday of Jesus "as if he were a king Pharaoh." Sometime between 350-440 A.D. Christmas entered the church calendar as a solemn feast day Jan. 6, Skokie, Ill. Elizabeth H. Furst

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
I was deeply hurt by "A tale of two Christmases." To take the pseudo-Christian observances of a satiated fringe group of wealthy people as typical of all celebrants is to denigrate the honest feelings of millions who celebrate Christmas in loving thoughts and acts this day and every day.

Do thoughtful gifts and cards exchanged at Christmas with dear friends and family, simple and rever-

ent school and church programs, and sharing of our "widow's mites" with the poor deserve the label "anti-Christ Santa Claus?" The writer gives the barest backhanded nod to all this good expressed.

Be assured that "the assumptions behind the original celebration of Christmas" (which should have led the article as a beacon in its dark diatribe) are alive and active in the thoughts of persons of every sect and race.

Squam, Mass. Helen Black

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
I must object to Mr. Maddocks's (and Mr. Nemerov's) slanderous characterization of Santa Claus in "A tale of two Christmases". These two gentlemen need to be reminded that Santa Claus is also referred to as Saint Nicholas — with the intended religious overtones.

To say that Santa Claus's Christmas is "the Christmas of gross national product" is a blind distortion of his true meaning. The commercialization of Christmas and the excessive consumption of our society are sad truths indeed. But they are not perpetuated or defended by St. Nick. His example brings out the best in man and makes Christmas a more joyous and meaningful holiday. Boston Randall Black

Press in Korea

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
Sudden cancellation of their ads by 20 major advertisers of Dong-A Ilbo (AP 12/26) can only be regarded as further government-inspired harassment of South Korea's prominent independent newspaper. Financial coercion has been added to harsh censorship and even the threat of the death penalty for publishing anti-regime news and comment.

Dong-A Ilbo courageously prints somewhat more of the truth than the government officially allows. Its staff and publisher, Kim Sang-man, have been waging a front-line defense of press freedom for years. Their vigorous contention may be regarded as a weakening of the quasi-authoritarian government. For that struggle, Freedom House on Nov. 14 voted Dong-A Ilbo and its publisher a special citation. But this latest economic assault, apparently inspired by the regime, could cripple or even kill an independent daily.

Citizens of the United States and Japan — associated with South Korea, themselves beneficiaries of a free press — should speedily condemn this latest attack on South Korea's independent daily and call upon President Park to end such harassment.

Leonard R. Sussman  
Executive Director  
Freedom House  
New York

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

## Mirror of opinion

### Heedless slaughter

Porpoises and their close relatives, the dolphins, considered the most intelligent of nature's creatures, are so friendly toward man that they have been known to hold faltering swimmers to the surface of the sea or even push them to shore. Man responds to this friendliness by slaughtering them wholesale in the course of harvesting tuna.

Environmentalists fear the porpoise may soon go the way of other species exploited to extinction.

The fish travel in herds and are followed by yellowfin tuna, which feed off what the porpoises leave. Some major U.S. fisheries catch tuna by "herding" a school of porpoises into a tight group, then dropping seines and dragging the porpoises and tuna aboard a fishing ship. The tuna are sorted out, and the porpoises, many of them dead or suffocated or badly injured in being netted and hauled aboard, are dumped back into the sea.

An estimated 200,000 to 400,000 porpoises are killed annually. Officials of "Project Jonah," established by "Friends of the Earth" to protect the diminishing whale population, say the porpoise population has been seriously reduced by this fishing method. They are urging a consumer boycott of the large canneries which seine tuna — Starkist, Van Camp Sea Food and BumbleBee Seafoods.

Tuna can be caught without endangering the porpoise by using long fishing lines. The Japanese employ this method and catch twice as many tuna as U.S. fisheries, according to a "Project Jonah" spokesman.

If the predictions about the impending demise of the porpoise are true, U.S. fisheries will soon be forced to use this method, since there will be no porpoise herds to lead them to the tuna. They should be required by law to halt seining now, while some of the friendly porpoises remain. — Des Moines Register

## The President's views on Vietnam

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington  
This previously unrecorded incident becomes relevant as the Vietnam war begins to heat up again:

It was in early December of 1965, Gerald Ford, sitting in his House minority leader's office, was informed that the Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, was calling on the phone.

There were a few pleasantries between the two men. But soon the thrust of the McNamara call became clear. The Secretary of Defense was saying that the Vietnam war had become "very, very serious." The Johnson administration, Ford learned, was now thinking of a tremendous troop build-up in Vietnam.

Already, around Washington, there were rumors that the build-up of total U.S. forces might go to some 350,000 from the then current commitment of roughly 180,000. But McNamara was making the surprising disclosure to Ford that the ultimate U.S. troop involvement in Vietnam would reach 600,000 or higher. Or, at least, that was the way Ford interpreted what was being said.

But Mr. Ford was also learning, he later said, that the administration was giving some consideration to the pros and cons involved in a declaration of war.

Mr. Ford concluded from the conversation that if President Johnson did not ask for a declaration of war he might, at the very least, come back to Congress again for a vote of confidence — one that would seek renewed support similar to that of August, 1964, when Congress overwhelmingly approved the Johnson

resolution supporting U.S. armed action in Southeast Asia (the Gulf of Tonkin resolution).

Of course, Johnson did not move toward either a declaration of war or a further congressional resolution in support of the Vietnam war. But the Johnson-McNamara intentions of eventually escalating the U.S. commitment to 500,000 did, of course, come about.

Mr. McNamara wanted something specific from Ford that day: Would Ford support this enlarged troop commitment? Would he provide the kind of bipartisan help for this build-up in the House that Senator Dirksen, the GOP leader in the Senate, would give in the upper House?

Ford was polite but noncommittal. He had already come to the conclusion that Vietnam was not a war which could be won through a tremendous commitment of American manpower on land. He saw Vietnam to be an endless war if fought in this manner. But he was not a "dove," by any means. He thought and said that the U.S. should stop the North Vietnamese encroachment into South Vietnam. He believed the U.S. had an obligation to do so. And he, at that time, supported the "domino" theory — that if communism were not stopped there it could well keep moving forward in that area of the world, swallowing up other countries which were in the non-Communist orbit.

Ford, at the time, was a believer in unleashing tremendous U.S. bomb

power, along with the mining of Haiphong harbor. In this respect, he may have been more of a "hawk" than the President, since he advocated military actions which Johnson rejected, simply because he thought they might provoke the entry of Peking and/or Moscow into the war — with the additional possibility that a nuclear holocaust might ensue.

But Mr. Ford came to take new views on the war as it dragged out. In time, like some other "hawks," he wanted the U.S. to get out because he saw it to be a "no-win" war. But, unlike other hawks, he early came to the conclusion that the unleashing of air and naval power would not win the war. Thus it was that he, along with Melvin Laird, was supporting a plan for the U.S. to pull out gradually from Vietnam months before Richard Nixon became president.

The Ford approach to wars like Vietnam thus remains fuzzy. But he is saying that he will not bring the U.S. back into that war. And, through his spokesman, Ron Nessen, he has specifically ruled out naval action and bombing as well as a troop commitment.

Those close to Mr. Ford say he learned a lot from the U.S. experience in Vietnam. They say that by nature he is not and never will be a "dove." But they insist that despite his call for increased military aid for Saigon he wants no part of a reentry into the Vietnam war.

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